JANUARY, 1788. Saml. THE Morris's NUMB. 3005.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1788.

BOSTON, December 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Berkſhire county, dated Dec. 2, 1787.

"Our friend Sedgwi:k has done wonders—he has convinced the people of Stockbridge of their erroneous ideas entertained of the Fœderal Conſtitution. —— Among the proſelytes, is Mr. Beacon, who has long been "blowing the trumpet" againſt the new ſyſtem. —— Sedgwick kept them at the town meeting, in which the plan was diſcuſſed, until 10 o'clock at night—and by his honeſt, forcible, juſt and nervous reaſonings, brought tears into the eyes of a great number preſent. In ſhort, he ſo amply explained to them the excellencies of the propoſed conſtitution—its genuine republican principles—the ſecurity it gives for life, liberty and property, and the proſpect it holds out, if adopted, of promoting our national happineſs, dignity and wealth; that he was elected by a great majority to repreſent that town in the State Convention——that the good effectsof his knowledge on the ſubject, may be extended as far as poſſible."

NEW-YORK, December 24.

Laſt Friday night a melancholy accident happened on board a Bermudian ſloop in this harbour, by the people imprudently placing a pot of charcoal in the cabin, and ſhutting it up when they went to ſleep, which had nearly ſuffocated the whole of them. The Captain and cabbin boy died in conſequence of it.

Capt. Manly, of the ſloop United States, who arrived here on Wedneſday laſt, from Guadaloupe, on the 20th ult. ſpoke with the ſloop Endeavour, Mitchel, from Hiſpaniola, 9 days out, bound to North Carolina—he had been in 3 fathoms water off Ocracock Bar, had a hard gale of wind, and ſplit her ſails; and was then ſtanding S. E. under the head of her ſquare ſail.

By a letter juſt received from a gentleman of accurate obſervation and account at Pittſburgh, dated the 24th November laſt, is appears, that no leſs than 4200 people paſſed that place down the Ohio ſince the firſt of that month, and that ſeveral boats were ſtill preparing to follow them with more ſettlers; but not a word of any diſturbance among the Indians.

TRENTON, December 25.

In order in ſome degree to ſatisfy the curioſity and wiſhes of the people at large, who could not with convenience attend the proceedings of our State Convention, a correſpondent has favoured us with the continuation, ſince our laſt paper, of an authentic though ſhort hiſtory of them.

STATE CONVENTION.

December 18, 1787.

THE Convention having from day to day continued their deliberations on the propoſed Fœderal Conſtitution, and after debating it by ſections, agreeably to the reſolution of yeſterday, it was again read, after which ſeveral well connected, ſenſible and learned ſpeeches were made on the ſubject, in which a general review was taken of all the different articles in their relation to one another, on the cloſe of which this general queſtion was taken—"Whether this Convention in the name and behalf of the People of this State, do ratify and confirm the ſaid Conſtitution," which was determined UNANIMOUSLY in the affirmative.

Mr. Bearly, Mr. Witherſpoon, Mr. Neilſon, Mr. Beaty and Mr. Hunter were appointed a committee to draw up the form of the ratification, &c. which, after reciting the Fœderal Conſtitution, the Reſolution and Act of the Legiſlature of this State, authoriſing the People, by their Delegates, to meet in Convention, &c. concluded in theſe words: "NOW BE IT KNOWN, that WE the Delegates of the State of New-Jerſey, choſen by the People thereof, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, having maturely deliberated on, and conſidered the aforeſaid propoſed Conſtitution, DO hereby, for and on the behalf of the People of the ſaid State of New Jerſey, AGREE TO, RATIFY AND CONFIRM the ſame, and every part thereof.——DONE in CONVENTION by the *unanimous* conſent of the Members preſent, this eighteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. *In witneſs whereof*, we have hereunto ſubſcribed our names &c."

On motion, it was reſolved, that the Secretary be directed to cauſe two copies of the Fœderal Conſtitution, together with the form of the ratification, &c. as agreed to, engroſſed on parchment, to be produced to the Convention for the purpoſe of ſignature; one for the Congreſs of the United States, and the other to be diſpoſed among the archieves of this ſtate.

December 19.

Agreeably to the reſolve of yeſterday, the beforementioned copies were produced for the purpoſe of ſignature.—Whereupon all the Members of the Convention preſent proceeded to ſubſcribe their names thereto, and the Secretary to atteſt the ſame.

After which it was reſolved, that the Convention ſhould go in proceſſion to the Court Houſe the ſame day at one o'clock, and that the Secretary be directed to read the ratification of the Conſtitution in the hearing of the people.

The Convention accordingly at one o'clock went in proceſſion from the place of their ſitting to the Court Houſe, preceded by Captain Hanlon's well diſciplined Light Infantry Company, completely uniformed and accoutered, and joined by the Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, and other Magiſtrates, the Attorney General, and the Gentlemen of the town and its vicinity; where, after Proclamation made, the Ratification of the new Conſtitution was read by the Secretary, amidſt the acclamations and huzzas of the people.——After which fifteen rounds were fired by Captain Hanlon's company; thirteen of which were for the United States of America, and a volunteer for each of the States of Delaware and Pennſylvania, they being the only States which, with this ſtate, have as yet ratified the new Fœderal Conſtitution. The proceſſion returned in the ſame order.

The Convention reſolved, that the ratification, &c. as agreed to by them, ſhould be delivered by the Preſident of the Convention to the Preſident of Congreſs, in Congreſs aſſembled: and that the duplicate thereof ſhould be delivered by the Secretary to the Governor of this State, for the purpoſe of being lodged among the archieves of the State.

December 20.

It was this day reſolved unanimouſly, that it is the opinion of this Convention, that the State of New Jerſey ſhould offer a ceſſion to Congreſs of a diſtrict not exceeding ten miles ſquare for the Seat of the Government of the United States, over which they may exerciſe excluſive legiſlation.

On motion, it was reſolved unanimouſly, that the Preſident be requeſted in the name of the Convention to thank the Reverend Mr. Armſtrong for his attendance and ſervicies during their ſitting.

It was alſo reſolved unanimouſly, that the thanks of the Conventionon be preſented to the Preſident for his able and faithful diſcharge of the duties of the chair.——Which reſolution being read, the Preſident roſe and expreſſed his gatitude for the honor the Convention had done him by their appointment of him to the chair, and that their approbation of his conduct gave him the moſt heart felt ſatisfaction; adding, that during the many years of his life, which had been employed in the ſervice of his country, he had known but few inſtances in public bodies of ſuch uniform good order and unanimity, as had prevailed in that Convention.

The buſineſs of the Convention being thus concluded. It was reſolved that the Convention do adjourn without day; whereupon the Preſident diſſolved the Convention accordingly. After which the Members of the Honorable body, having previouſly invited a number of the Magiſtrates and other Gentlemen, to partake with, dined together at Mr. Vandergrift's tavern—at which entertainment the joy and ſatisfaction of the occaſion was fixed in every heart, and apparent in every countenance.—After dinner a number of toaſts were drank.

Our correſpondent obſerves, that it muſt give every real friend to his country great pleaſure, when he hears of the entire cordiallity and unanimity which prevailed in the Councils of our Hon. Convention.—The repreſentation from the ſeveral counties, except Salem, was complete and full during the whole ſeſſion; two members, from Salem, attended but the third viz. Doctor Samuel Dick, we are informed, was unavoidably detained at home on account of the illneſs of ſome of his family. When we exammine the liſt of the members returned to our Convention, we ſhall find them to be truly reſpectable and among the firſt characters in the State; and there is not much doubt, but there will be the ſame unanimity among the people at large in ſupporting the new government, as has been found among the adopters of it.

December 16, 1787.

WHEREAS John Johnſton, of Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, hath obtained an obligation from me, the ſubſcriber, containing the ſum of ſixty pounds, payable at different times, the firſt of which is twenty pounds, ſpecified in ſaid obligation to be payable ſome time in March next enſuing. And as the ſaid John Johnſton hath not complied with his agreement, for which I entered into the ſaid obligation, and I have received no value therefor, Theſe are therefore to forbid all perſons to take any aſſignment thereon, as I am reſolved not to diſcharge the ſame until obliged thereto by due courſe of law.

¶ JOSEPH NICHOLSON.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, of the townſhip of Newlin, county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, did paſs a judgement bond to a certain George M'Corkhill, of the ſame place, for the ſum of £ 103 4 9 in the month of October or November, 1786, and on the 19th of November, 1787, did pay to the ſaid George M'Corkhill the abovesaid ſum in full, together with the intereſt, and took his receipt therefor; but being now informed that the ſaid M'Corkhill has left the neighbourhood, on account of ſome charges alledged againſt him, and he being poſſeſſed of the aforeſaid bond, it is preſumed he may endeavour to make an aſſignment of the ſame: Theſe are therefore to foreware all perſons from accepting an aſſignment thereof, as I am determined not to pay the ſaid ſum a ſecond time. Witneſs my hand, this 15th day of December, 1787,

¶ JOHN BAILY.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS the houſe and ſtore of the ſubſcriber was broke open in the morning of the 23d inſtant, and a number of articles ſtolen and carried off, among which were, ſix large ſilver table ſpoons, one cream jug, one pair ſugar tongs, marked S. A. M. in a cypher, ſix tea ſpoons, marked S. A. M. one pair large ſilver ſhoe buckles, maker's name A. D. one pair of mens calfſkin ſhoes, which had been worn ſome time, ſeveral pair of new coarſe ſtrong ditto, ſome few loaves of ſugar, with bohea tea, coffee, candles, indigo, and ſome caſh in coppers and ſmall pieces of ſilver, quantity not known. Any perſon ſecuring the above goods, ſo as the owner may get them again, ſhall receive Eight Dollars reward, and Eight more for the thieves, if brought to juſtice, paid by ‡ SOLOMON M'NAIR.

Philadelphia, December 25, 1787.

Bank of NORTH-AMERICA,

DECEMBER 18, 1787,

THE Stockholders of this Bank are deſired to take notice, that an Election of twelve Directors for the enſuing year will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 14th of January next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 25th of March next,

A PLANTATION in Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, within about four miles of the city, containing about 60 acres; there is on ſaid place an excellent brick houſe and kitchen, two orchards of grafted fruit, of the beſt kinds, a well of excellent water, and 22½ acres of beſt bank meadow. Its near ſituation to the city makes it more valuable, as the markets may be attended daily. For further particulars, enquire of

Philad. Dec. 17, 1787. § JOSEPH LYNN.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of NICHOLAS BRUMM, are deſired to make payment thereof to the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of January next, as the law will be put in force after that date; and his creditors are requeſted to ſend their accounts in for ſettlement, to

WILLIAM MOORE,)
PETER SOUDER,) Aſſignees.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1. 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 3d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, containing 234 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of George Claypole, Thomas Eldridge and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Henry Lewis, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 4th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, called Martirano, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 234 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Robert Luſk, Hugh M'Clellan and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Joſeph Martin, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787,

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 5th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two certain tracts of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Nantmill, containing 107 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of William Irwin, James Criſwell and others; the whole to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of John Moore, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 7th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, called Forfeit, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, containing 192 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Thomas Daws, William St. Clair, Richard Martin and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Michael Baldridge, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 8th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Fallowfield, containing 107 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Hayes, Alexander Mode, John Creed and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate of William Grant, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londongrove, containing 95 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Thomas Woodward, Robert Lamborn, Joſhua Johnſton and others; ſaid tract of land to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Francis Lamborn, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 10th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Fallowfield, containing 110 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Daniel Stringer, Abraham Johnſton and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Patrick M'Gloathlin, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 11th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-London, containing 122 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Moſes Crow, William Clinton, Robert Griffin and others; ſaid plantation to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of William Montgomery, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 12th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nottingham, containing 107 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Poak, Thomas Martin, William Campbell and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of John Holmes, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

Either for an Annual Rent or on the Shares, for one year or a term, and may be entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, ſituate in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and three and an half from Cheſter, containing 348 acres, 185 of which is good either for grain or paſture, and 30 acres of meadow, the reſt woodland. This farm is well adapted for a dairy, for grazing, and for the produce of both ſummer and winter grain, the land is reckoned equal if not ſuperior in quality to any in its neighbourhood; it is well watered, and the buildings convenient. For terms, apply at the farm. †

SAVANNAH, November 8.

Letters from Effingham repreſent the inhabitants of that county ſettled on Great Ogechee river to be in a moſt deplorable ſituation, from their being expoſed to the ravages of the Indians. On Wedneſday, the 31ſt ult. a man named Sermo and his ſon were killed and ſcalped on Scull's creek, near Mizell's ferry. Next day a ſcouting party buried the dead, and diſcovered eight Indians near the place. Three men and a boy are miſſing from the ſame neighbourhood, who are alſo ſuppoſed to be killed. Moſt of the ſettlers on the ſouth ſide of the river and ſome on the north have moved off in the utmoſt diſtreſs towards South Carolina.

We hear that on Sunday laſt a man was fired upon and ſlightly wounded, near the fort at Canouchie, about 26 miles from this town.

EDENTON (North-Carolina) November 22.

WE, the grand jury for the diſtrict of Edenton, conſidering the preſent as a very important criſis in the affairs of America, and being deeply ſenſible of the neceſſity of a firm and laſting union among the American ſtates, to enſure the common ſafety and liberty of all, hope it will not be deemed preſuming in us, that we take this occaſion to expreſs our ſentiments on the ſubject of the new conſtitution, propoſed by the late reſpectable convention. We believe none can be ſo ignorant as not to know, and we hope few are ſo unfeeling as not to regret, the diſordered and diſtracted ſtate in which the affairs of the union have been for a long time paſt. No ſooner was the danger of a common enemy removed, than the ſtates immediately detached themſelves from the general concerns of the whole, as if our future fate was out of the power of fortune.---The conſequence has been, our public debts unpaid, the treaty of peace unfulfilled on both ſides, our commerce at the very verge of ruin, and all private induſtry at a ſtand, for want of a united vigorous government. Quotas demanded which we can never pay, and Congreſs preſerving merely the ſhadow of authority, without poſſeſſing one ſubſtantial property of power. Theſe evils dictated the neceſſity of a change, and the ſame happy expedient of an union of councils which formed the confederation, was adopted to remedy its defects. Experience had pointed theſe out, and we believe it would be difficult to draw together in any country a body of abler men, than the perſons appointed on this important occaſion. They were not only able men, but entitled to the higheſt confidence which can be beſtowed by any people upon illuſtrious and ſucceſſful leaders; and the ſame patriotiſm of character, which formerly diſtinguiſhed ſo many of them in the moſt trying ſcenes, was viſible in the anxious and deep attention they employed on this momentous ſubject. A work coming from ſuch men, after ſuch long deliberation, is entitled to the utmoſt reſpect, eſpecially as all the ſtates aſſembled were unanimous, a circumſtance that ſtrongly ſhews the purity of their intentions, their ſenſe of the abſolute neceſſity that a new conſtitution ſhould be immediately formed, and that little ſubordinate attentions to local intereſts ought to give way to the great objects of the general good. There is nothing we hold in greater diſdain, nor is there any thing more inconſiſtent with common prudence, as well as the moſt ordinary ſhare of public ſpirit, than that we ſhould cavil about trifles, when our all is at ſtake; that we ſhould ſlight the preſent favourable opportunity, which may be the only one we may ever enjoy, to eſtabliſh a free and energetic government, when we now lie at the mercy of the moſt inconſiderable enemy, and have an union in nothing but in name. We admire in the new conſtitution, a proper jealouſy of liberty mixed with a due regard to the neceſſity of a ſtrong anthoritative government. Such a one is as requiſite for a confederated, as for a ſingle government, ſince it would not be more ridiculous or futile for our own aſſembly to depend for a ſanction to its laws on an unanimous concurrence of all the counties in the ſtate, than for Congreſs to depend for any neceſſary exertion of power on the unanimous concurrence of all the ſtates in the union. One weak, corrupted or unprincipled ſtate might in ſuch a caſe deſtroy the whole. This evil, the effect of which we have already felt, is, in our opinion, happily remedied by the conſtitution propoſed, with an advantage in addition, of a popular repreſentative of the people at large, accompanied with uſeful checks to guard againſt poſſible abuſes. It is alſo a part of the conſtitution that we obſerve with particular pleaſure, that nine ſtates may at any time make alterations; ſo that any changes, which experience may point out, can be made, without the danger of ſuch calamities as are incident upon changes of government in all other countries, where they can be only brought about by a civil war. Nor can we avoid dwelling with delight upon thoſe many proviſions, calculated to make us as much one people as poſſible, and to impreſs upon the minds of all that uſeful and important truth, that our ſtrength conſiſts in union, and nothing can hurt us but diviſion. May this great truth, ſo important for us, ſo formidable to our enemies, reſt upon the minds of all well-wiſhers to their country, as the watch-word of American liberty and ſafety! That various attempts were made to divide us during the war, and the danger of ſimilar efforts being uſed on the preſent occaſion to make us diſtruſt our beſt and ableſt characters, ought to put us upon our guard, that we may not ſuffer ourſelves to be the dupes of an inſidious policy working for our deſtruction. But we truſt in God, that the ſame all-powerful Providence, which has hitherto ſo wonderfully preſerved us, will ſtill continue to protect us from the machinations of all our enemies, internal and external, and that, by a wiſe uſe of the vaſt advantages in our poſſeſſion, this country may become, as it ſeems deſtined to be, an aſylum for all the oppreſſed upon the globe.

Entertaining theſe ſentiments, which the warmth of our feelings hath carried to a greater length than we intended, we earneſtly wiſh that the general aſſembly may appoint the meeting of a convention on as early a day as poſſible, that no reproach of unneceſſary delay may lie on us, when, in all human probability, upon our ſpeedy adoption or rejection of this conſtitution it may depend, whether we ſhall be truly a nation happy in ourſelves, and reſpected by the reſt of mankind, or an inconſiderable ſcattered people, perpetually driving to and fro, in ſearch of a perfection which never can be found; amuſing ourſelves with viſionary ideas, when we might be enjoying real bleſſings, and at length doomed to feel the curſe of all human diſcontent, the conſciouſneſs, that by rejecting the means Providence had put into our power, we had become both wretched and contemptible.

Wm. Bennet, Foreman; C. Clark, T. Taylor, J. Frizell, A. Norſtreet, W. Righton, P. Toms, J. Horne, R. Boyd, J. Brocket, J. Riſcoe, L. Lewis, J. Wood, R. Gray, E. Moore, J. Perry, H. Hill, E. Cook.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold Wholeſale or Retail,
by HALL and SELLERS, at the New-Printing-Office, oppoſite the Jerſey Market,

Poor Richard's Almanack,
For the Year 1788.

A Journeyman Fuller and Shearer,

WHO can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOSEPH HARRIS, Fuller, at Colonel William Scudder's Mills, near Princeton, in New-Jerſey. Nov. 17. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Philip Ulrich, late of Pileſgrove, Salem county, New-Jerſey. deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to THOMAS SALTAR, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787. §

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 2.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the doctrine of the MINORITY GOVERNING in a free country is one of the greateſt modern *improvements* in civil polity. The Seceders from the late Aſſembly of Pennſylvania tell us, it is the part of our Conſtitution which they moſt eſteem and admire. The grave---the didactic Mr. Richard Henry L-e too, proceeding on this new diſcovery, tells us, that the power of enacting laws "by a bare majority of votes" is abſolutely dangerous.

It is wonderful, ſays a correſpondent, to obſerve how haſtily and inconſiderately the opponents of the new government have taken up their objections to it. The *accurate* and *honorable* Richard Henry Lee, Eſq; tells the good people of America, that Virginia, though a large ſtate, has but one vote in the choice of the Preſident of the United States---when the Fœderal Conſtitution actually declares they ſhall have *twelve*. That a man of his legal and political knowledge ſhould have committed ſo great a miſtake is ſtrange indeed. How cautious, my countrymen, ſhould we be, in receiving either facts or comments from ſuch fallible pens.

The fœderal judiciary, ſays Col. Maſon of Virginia, will abſorb the ſtate judiciaries. This gentleman, tho' a lawyer, and a member of the Fœderal Convention, muſt have paid little attention to the article of the conſtitution, which preſcribes the limitations of the fœderal courts. It *abſolutely excludes* from their juriſdiction all matters between any ſtate and its own citizens; that is, all criminal caſes, from the moſt trivial breach of the peace to murder and parricide, all breaches of public truſts by ſtate officers, and, in ſhort, every crime, which does not involve an immediate infidelity or oppoſition to the fœderal government, or affect the nation at large. It alſo *abſolutely excludes* from the cognizance of the Congreſſional judiciary, all matters of property between any two citizens of the ſame ſtate; ſuch as, ſuits for rent, book debts, annuities, monies on notes, bonds, or other ſpecial contracts, trials for lands within the ſtate, &c. &c. and, in ſhort, every caſe affecting property, wherein the matter of conteſt and the parties concerned belong to the ſame ſtate. Here then we ſee affairs, infinitely numerous and important, placed out of the reach of the fœderal judiciary, and which muſt be ſettled *in the ſtate courts*, and in them *only*. We may further remark on this article, that it affords us perfect ſecurity for the continuance of the ſtate ſovereignties, whoſe powers muſt remain in complete organization and force; for without them, numberleſs crimes, deſtructive of peace and of ſociety itſelf, muſt go unpuniſhed, and innumerable queſtions concerning property, neceſſary to preſerve it, muſt remain for ever undecided.---Whether this *faux pas* be the effect of inadvertence, or not, in Col. Maſon, it matters not to the people of America; but, in either caſe, they ſhould be careful how they pin their faith on his other opinions and objections.

A letter from Baltimore, dated Dec. 27, ſays,---- "Our Aſſembly were tried, while ſitting, for a duty of one penny per lb. on imported nails, ſimilar to your ſtate; but though it paſſed the Lower Houſe, it unexpectedly was rejected by the Senate, who are warm fœderaliſts, and thought it wrong to meddle in a matter that would ſo ſoon be out of THEIR PROVINCE."

In the Political Society lately inſtituted at Richmond, in Virginia, the new fœderal conſtitution was the ſubject of a public debate. After three evenings ſpent in diſcuſſing it, the *Yeas* in favour of it were 128, the *Nays* were only 15. The members of this ſociety conſiſt of the principal characters in Virginia. The principal Speaker againſt the government was Patrick Henry, Eſq;--the principal Speaker in favour of it was Mr. Nicholas. It is expected there will be the ſame majority in favour of the government in the State Convention.

We hear that the eldeſt ſon of R. H. L--, Eſq; is one of the moſt zealous and active friends of the fœderal government in Virginia. In a letter to his father, while in New-York, before he knew his ſentiments, he unfortunately told him, that the conſtitution had no enemies in Virginia, but "fools and knaves."

By the laſt veſſels from Savanna and Charleſton we learn, that there is no doubt of the fœderal government being unanimouſly adopted by the ſtates of Georgia and South Carolina.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleſton, South-Carolina, to his friend in this city, dated December 3, 1787.

"The fœderal ſyſtem, as it has been juſt preſented to us, meets with general approbation, though ſeveral pieces have appeared in the news-papers againſt it. I ſhall, in common with the moſt worthy and reſpected part of the citizens of this ſtate, moſt ſincerely rejoice at the adoption of a form of government, calculated to preſerve the ſtates from certain ruin."

Extract of another letter from the ſame place, dated Dec. 4, 1787.

"I am glad to hear that you are diſpoſed to adopt the new government in your and the adjacent ſtates. I am not much of a politician, but my anxiety for the proſperity and happineſs of my country leads me to wiſh ſincerely that the ſyſtem, in its original form, may be adopted in *toto* by all the ſtates. South-Carolina, I truſt, will not heſitate. Very little is ſaid againſt it here, but by ſuch as we regard as the rotten part of our community, and God knows we have too many of that worthleſs unprincipled tribe amongſt us, who no doubt are ſecretly deviſing miſchief in their dark and hidden places. They have not, however, as yet had either the candour or effrontery to avow themſelves before men who live and move in open day-light."

Extract of a letter from Lancaſter, dated December 20.

"It is with pleaſure I inform you, that the people here continue to be warmly fœderal. The new conſtitution has the advantage of all great truths.---The more it is examined, the more it is admired.

"The inhabitants of our town, on the morning of the day their Deputies in Convention were to return, fired a morning gun, and at twelve o'clock thirteen rounds were fired out of a piece of artillery belonging to the ſtate. From that time, until night, all the bells in town were ringing. I never have been a witneſs of ſo much reſpect being paid by the people to their Delegates, or of more general joy upon any occaſion."

On the 24th ult. previous to the adjournment for the Chriſtmas vacation, the Reverend Doctor Helmuth paid a viſit to Mr. Brown's Academy; and in a ſhort, but pathetic addreſs, to the young ladies, warmly urged the practice of the Chriſtian duties, at all times, but more eſpecially at this ſeaſon. The young ladies having ſung an anthem, the buſineſs was concluded with a prayer by the Doctor. What a pleaſing ſcene is here exhibited? The riſing fair patronized in the purſuits after uſeful knowledge, and led on to virtue and happineſs, by the inſtructions and example of men who practiſe what they teach.

AT a late Quarterly Examination, held at Mr. POOR's *Academy* for the Inſtruction of young Ladies. — The viſitors who were preſent received the fulleſt ſatisfaction. In the various branches of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Engliſh Grammar and Geography, a proficiency and readineſs were exhibited, every way equal to their expectations. and which, they think, entitle the Academy to whatever credit and encouragement it may receive from their public approbation.

Viſitors.
Rev. James Sprout, D. D.
Rev. Caſparus Weiberg, D. D.
Rev. John Andrew, D. D.

Viſitors.
Rev. Aſhbel Green, A. M.
Rev. Jacob Cohen, A. M.
Benj. Weſt, A.M. & F.A.A.

Principal of Academy of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church Philadelphia.

Rev. Robert Blackwell, A. M.
Rev. William Rogers, A. M.
Rev. Joſeph Pilmore, A. M.

Col. William Coates, Eſq.
Doct. William Smith, M.B.
Doctor William W. Smith, [M. B.

At the annual election of the Incorporated German Society of Pennſylvania, held on Wedneſday the 26th inſtant, at the German Lutheran ſchool-houſe in this city, the following gentleman were choſen officers of ſaid ſociety for the enſuing year, viz.

President, The honorable Peter Muhlenberg, Eſq.
Vice-Preſident, Mr. Henry Kammerer,
Treaſurer, John Steinmetz, Eſq.
Solicitor, Peter Miller, Eſq.
Secretaries, Meſſrs. Melchior Steiner and Leonard Keehmle.
Diaconus. Mr. Jacob Mayer,
Overſeers, Meſſrs. Jacob Reebſam, George Reinhard, George Foelker, Conrad Haas, Peter Ozias, George Nolpper.

We are informed by a gentleman who arrived lately from the Weſt-Indies, that the fœderal conſtitution has been conſidered in the iſlands as a maſterpiece of human wiſdom. Many planters have declared that as ſoon as there is a proſpect of its adoption, they will arrange their affairs, and embark for this country, in order to eſtabliſh a claim of citizenſhip coeval with the new government.

On Thurſday morning laſt departed this life, in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. MARTHA WEBB, the only daughter of the late JOHN ORD, Eſq; and wife of WILLIAM WEBB, of this city, merchant. Of this amiable woman it may be truly ſaid, that ſhe lived beloved, and died lamented, by all who knew her. She was kind and ſincere to her friends, and affectionate in all her domeſtic attachments. Her remains were interred in the family vault, in Chriſt Church grave yard, on the Saturday following, attended by a large and reſpectable number of the inhabitants of this city.

AT a meeting of ſundry reſpectable inhabitants of the county of Northampton, held at Eaſton, the twentieth day of December, 1787,

ALEXANDER PATTERSON, Eſq; in the chair.

The meeting took into conſideration the report made to the people of this county by their deputies to the State Convention. Whereupon.

Reſolved unanimouſly, Firſt, That we highly approve of the conduct of our Deputies in aſſenting to and ratifying the Conſtitution of the United States, as propoſed by the late Fœderal Convention.

Second, That the chairman be requeſted to return our hearty thanks to the ſaid Deputies, for the patriotiſm, public ſpirit and faithful diſcharge of their duty, as repreſentatives of this county.

Third, That their report, together with theſe reſolutions, be tranſmitted by the chairman to Philadelphia, for publication.

Signed, by order of the meeting,
ALEXANDER PATTERSON, Chairman.
Atteſt. *James Pettigrew*, Secretary.

Friends and Fellow Citizens of Northampton county,

THE repreſentatives of this county in the late Convention of this ſtate think it their duty, as ſervants of the public, to lay before you, their conſtituents, the reſult of their deliberations upon the new Conſtitution for the United States, ſubmitted to their conſideration by a reſolve of the legiſlature for calling a ſtate convention.

The debates at large we have reaſon to expect will be publiſhed, wherein thoſe, whoſe inclination may lead them to it, will find a detail of all the arguments made uſe of either for or againſt the adoption of the conſtitution. Our intention, therefore, is not to enter fully into an inveſtigation of the component parts of it, but only to inform our conſtituents that it has been carefully examined in all its parts; that every objection that could be offered to it has been heard and attended to; and that upon mature deliberation, two thirds of the whole number of Deputies from the city and counties in this ſtate have, in the name and by the authority of the people of this ſtate, fully ratified it, upon the moſt clear conviction,

1ſt. That the ſtate of America required a concentration and union of the powers of government for all general purpoſes of the United States.

2dly. That the conſtitution propoſed by the late convention of the United States, held at Philadelphia, was the beſt form that could be deviſed and agreed upon.

3dly. That ſuch a conſtitution will enable the repreſentatives of the different ſtates in the union to reſtore the commerce of all the ſtates in general, and this in particular, to its former proſperity.

4thly. That by a diminution of taxes upon real eſtates, agriculture may be encouraged, and the prices of lands, which have of late greatly declined, will be increaſed to their former value.

5thly. That by impoſing duties on foreign luxuries, not only arts and manufactures will be encouraged in our own country; but the public creditors of this ſtate and the United States will be rendered ſecure in their demands, without any perceptible burthen on the people.

6thly. That all diſputes which might otherwiſe ariſe, concerning territory or juriſdiction, between neighbouring States, will be ſettled in the ordinary mode of diſtributing juſtice, without war or bloodſhed.

7thly. That the ſupport of government will be leſs expenſive than under the preſent conſtitutions of the different States.

8thly. That all partial laws of any particular ſtate for the defeating contracts between parties, or rendering the compliance therewith on one part eaſier than was originally intended, and fraudulent to the other party, are effectually provided againſt, by a prohibition of paper money and tender laws.----And

9thly. That peace, liberty and ſafety, the great objects for which the late united colonies, now free independent ſtates, expended ſo much blood and treaſure, can only be ſecured by ſuch an union of intereſts as this Conſtitution has provided for.

In full confidence that our unanimous conviction and concurrence in favor of this Conſtitution will meet the entire approbation of our Conſtituents, the Freemen and Citizens of this county, we have the honor to ſubſcribe ourſelves,

Their devoted ſervants,
JOHN ARNDT,
STEPHEN BALLIOT,
JOS. HORSEFIELD,
DAVID DESHLER.
Eaſton, December 20, 1787.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

THE Editor of the Pennſylvania Herald, in your paper of laſt Wedneſday, mentions, that I termed his account of Doctor Ruſh's ſpeech a *groſs miſrepreſentation*, and adds, that "Doctor Ruſh has ſince been *aſſured* and is *ſatisfied* of the contrary." I beg leave to inform you, that it is my opinion the Doctor's ſatisfaction aroſe from being *aſſured* the writer "did not INTEND TO MISREPRESENT IT, as is declared in the Herald of Saturday in the note prefixed to my abſtract of the Doctor's ſpeech---A miſrepreſentation is not the leſs a miſrepreſentation becauſe it was done *unintentionally*, though that *circumſtance* may in ſome degree be an *excuſe* for it. After this ſtatement of facts, the public will judge for themſelves.

As a ſenſe of decency, gentlemen, will not ſuffer me to abuſe your preſs with ſuch language as Mr. Dallas, the E. P. H. has forced upon your readers, I hope to ſtand excuſed for not taking any further notice of him.

THOMAS LLOYD.
Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1787.

BANK OF NORTH-AMERICA.

January 1, 1788.

AT a Meeting of the Directors this Day, a Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital Stock was declared for the laſt half Year, and the ſame will be paid to the Stockholders, or their Repreſentatives, at any Time after the Tenth Inſtant. 1w.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. X.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

AMONG the numerous advantages promiſed by a well conſtructed union, none deſerves to be more accurately developed, than its tendency to break and controul the violence of faction. The friend of popular governments never finds himſelf ſo much alarmed for their character and fate, as when he contemplates their propenſity to this dangerous vice. He will not fail therefore to ſet a due value upon any plan, which, without violating the principles to which he is attached, provides a proper cure for it. The inſtability, injuſtice and confuſion introduced into the public councils have in truth been the mortal diſeaſes, under which popular governments have every where periſhed, as they continue to be the favorite and fruitful topics from which the adverſaries to liberty derive their moſt ſpecious declamations. The valuable improvements made by the American Conſtitutions on the popular models, both ancient and modern, cannot certainly be too much admired; but it would be an unwarrantable partiality, to contend that they have as effectually obviated the danger on this ſide as was wiſhed and expected. Complaints are every where heard from our moſt conſiderate and virtuous citizens, equally the friends of public and private faith, and of public and perſonal liberty, that our governments are too unſtable; that the public good is diſregarded in the conflicts of rival parties; and that meaſures are too often decided, not according to the rules of juſtice, and the rights of the minor party, but by the ſuperior force of an intereſted and over-bearing majority. However anxiouſly we may wiſh that theſe complaints had no foundation, the evidence of known facts will not permit us to deny that they are in ſome degree true. It will be found indeed, on a candid review of our ſituation, that ſome of the diſtreſſes under which we labour have been erroneouſly charged on the operation of our governments; but it will be found at the ſame time, that other cauſes will not alone account for many of our heavieſt misfortunes, and, particularly, for that prevailing and increaſing miſtruſt of public engagements, and alarm for private rights, which are echoed from one end of the continent to the other. Theſe muſt be chiefly, if not wholly, effects of the unſteadineſs and injuſtice with which a factious ſpirit has tainted our public adminiſtration.

By a faction I underſtand, a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by ſome common impulſe of paſſion, or of intereſt, adverſe to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate intereſt of the community.

There are two methods of curing the miſchiefs of faction: the one, by removing its cauſes; the other, by controuling its effects.

There are again two methods of removing the cauſes of faction: the one, by deſtroying the liberty which is eſſential to its exiſtence; the other, by giving to every citizen the ſame opinions, the ſame paſſions, and the ſame intereſts.

It could never be more truly ſaid than of the firſt remedy, that it is worſe than the diſeaſe. Liberty is to faction, what air is to fire, an aliment, without which it inſtantly expires. But it could not be a leſs folly to aboliſh liberty, which is eſſential to political life, becauſe it nouriſhes faction, than it would be to wiſh the annihilation of air, which is eſſential to animal life, becauſe it imparts to fire its deſtructive agency.

The ſecond expedient is as impracticable, as the firſt would be unwiſe. As long as the reaſon of man continues fallible, and he is at liberty to exerciſe it, different opinions will be formed. As long as the connection ſubſiſts between his reaſon and his ſelf-love, his opinions and his paſſions will have a reciprocal influence on each other, and the former will be objects to which the latter will attach themſelves. The diverſity in the faculties of men, from which the rights of property originate, is not leſs an inſuperable obſtacle to a uniformity of intereſts. The protection of theſe faculties is the firſt object of Government. From the protection of different and unequal faculties of acquiring property, the poſſeſſion of different degrees and kinds of property immediately reſults, and from the influence of theſe on the ſentiments and views of the reſpective proprietors, enſues a diviſion of the ſociety into different intereſts and parties.

The latent cauſes of faction are thus ſown in the nature of man; and we ſee them every where brought into different degrees of activity, according to the different circumſtances of civil ſociety. A zeal for different opinions concerning religion, concerning Government, and many other points, as well of ſpeculation as of practice; an attachment to different leaders ambitiouſly contending for pre-eminence and power, or to perſons of other deſcriptions, whoſe fortunes have been intereſting to the human paſſions, have in turn divided mankind into parties, inflamed them with mutual animoſity, and rendered them much more diſpoſed to vex and oppreſs each other, than to co-operate for their common good. So ſtrong is this propenſity of mankind to fall into mutual animoſities, that, where no ſubſtantial occaſion preſents itſelf, the moſt frivolous and fanciful diſtinctions have been ſufficient to kindle their unfriendly paſſions, and excite their moſt violent conflicts. But the moſt common and durable ſource of factions has been the various and unequal diſtribution of property. Thoſe who hold, and thoſe who are without property, have ever formed diſtinct intereſts in ſociety. Thoſe who are creditors, and thoſe who are debtors, fall under a like diſcrimination. A landed intereſt, a manufacturing intereſt, a mercantile intereſt, a monied intereſt, with many leſſer intereſts, grow up of neceſſity in civilized nations, and divide them into different claſſes, actuated by different ſentiments and views. The regulation of theſe various and interfering intereſts forms the principal taſk of modern legiſlation, and involves the ſpirit of party and faction in the neceſſary and ordinary operations of Government.

No man is allowed to be a judge in his own cauſe; becauſe his intereſt would certainly bias his judgement, and, not improbably, corrupt his integrity. With equal, nay with greater reaſon, a body of men are unfit to be both judges and parties at the ſame time; yet, what are many of the moſt important acts of legiſlation but ſo many judicial determinations, not indeed concerning the rights of ſingle perſons, but concerning the rights of large bodies of citizens; and what are the different claſſes of legiſlators, but advocates and parties to the cauſes which they determine? Is a law propoſed concerning private debts? It is a queſtion to which the creditors are parties on one ſide, and the debtors on the other. Juſtice ought to hold the balance between them. Yet the parties are and muſt be themſelves the judges, and the moſt numerous party, or, in other words, the moſt powerful faction, muſt be expected to prevail. Shall domeſtic manufactures be encouraged, and in what degree, by reſtrictions on foreign manufactures? are queſtions which would be differently decided by the landed and the manufacturing claſſes; and probably by neither, with a ſole regard to juſtice and the public good. The apportionment of taxes on the various deſcriptions of property is an act which ſeems to require the moſt exact impartiality; yet there is perhaps no legiſlative act in which greater opportunity and temptation are given to predominant party, to trample on the rules of juſtice. Every ſhilling with which they over-burden the inferior number, is a ſhilling ſaved to their own pockets.

It is in vain to ſay, that enlightened ſtateſmen will be able to adjuſt theſe claſhing intereſts, and render them all ſubſervient to the public good. Enlightened ſtateſmen will not always be at the helm: Nor, in many caſes, can ſuch an adjuſtment be made at all, without taking into view indirect and remote conſiderations, which will rarely prevail over the immediate intereſt which one party may find in diſregarding the rights of another, or the good of the whole.

The inference to which we are brought is, that the *cauſes* of faction cannot be removed, and that relief is only to be ſought in the means of controuling its *effects*.

If a faction conſiſts of leſs than a majority, relief is ſupplied by the republican principle, which enables the majority to defeat its ſiniſter views by regular vote: It may clog the adminiſtration, it may convulſe the ſociety; but it will be unable to execute and maſk its violence under the forms of the Conſtitution. When a majority is included in a faction, the form of popular government on the other hand enables it to ſacrifice to its ruling paſſion or intereſt both the public good and the rights of other citizens. To ſecure the public good, and private rights, againſt the danger of ſuch a faction, and at the ſame time to preſerve the ſpirit and the form of popular government, is then the great object to which our enquiries are directed: Let me add, that it is the great deſideratum, by which alone this form of Government can be reſcued from the opprobrium under which it has ſo long laboured, and be recommended to the eſteem and adoption of mankind.

By what means is this object attainable? Evidently by one of two only. Either the exiſtence of the ſame paſſion or intereſt in a majority at the ſame time muſt be prevented; or the majority having ſuch co-exiſtent paſſion or intereſt muſt be rendered, by their number and local ſituation, unable to concert and carry into effect ſchemes of oppreſſion. If the impulſe and the opportunity be ſuffered to coincide, we well know that neither moral nor religious motives can be relied on as an adequate controul. They are not found to be ſuch on the injuſtice and violence of individuals, and loſe their efficacy in proportion to the number combined together; that is, in proportion as their efficacy becomes needful.

From this view of the ſubject it may be concluded, that a pure Democracy, by which I mean a Society, conſiſting of a ſmall number of citizens, who aſſemble and adminiſter the Government in perſon, can admit of no cure for the miſchiefs of faction. A common paſſion or intereſt will, in almoſt every caſe, be felt by a majority of the whole; a communication and concert reſults from the form of Government itſelf; and there is nothing to check the inducements to ſacrifice the weaker party, or an obnoxious individual. Hence it is, that ſuch Democracies have ever been ſpectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with perſonal ſecurity, or the rights of property; and have in general been as ſhort in their lives, as they have been violent in their deaths. Theoretic politicians, who have patronized this ſpecies of Government, have erroneouſly ſuppoſed, that by reducing mankind to a perfect equality in their political rights, they would, at the ſame time, be perfectly equalized and aſſimilated in their poſſeſſions, their opinions, and their paſſions.

A republic, by which I mean a Government in which the ſcheme of repreſentation takes place, opens a different proſpect, and promiſes the cure for which we are ſeeking. Let us examine the points in which it varies from pure Democracy, and we ſhall comprehend both the nature of the cure, and the efficacy which it muſt derive from the Union.

The two great points of difference between a Democracy and a Republic are, firſt, the delegation of the Government, in the latter, to a ſmall number of citizens elected by the reſt: ſecondly, the greater number of citizens, and greater ſphere of country, over which the latter may be extended.

The effect of the firſt difference is, on the one hand, to refine and enlarge the public views, by paſſing them through the medium of a choſen body of citizens, whoſe wiſdom may beſt diſcern the true intereſt of their country, and whoſe patriotiſm and love of juſtice will be leaſt likely to ſacrifice it to temporary or partial conſiderations. Under ſuch a regulation it may well happen that the public voice, pronounced by the repreſentatives of the people, will be more conſonant to the public good, than if pronounced by the people themſelves convened for the purpoſe. On the other hand, the effect may be inverted. Men of factious tempers, of local prejudices, or of ſiniſter deſigns, may, by intrigue, by corruption, or by other means, firſt obtain the ſuffrages, and then betray the intereſt of the people. The queſtion reſulting is, whether ſmall or extenſive Republics are moſt favourable to the election of proper guardians of the public weal; and it is clearly decided in favor of the latter by two obvious conſiderations.

In the firſt place it is to be remarked, that however ſmall the Republic may be, the Repreſentatives muſt be raiſed to a certain number, in order to guard againſt the cabals of a few; and that however large it may be, they muſt be limited to a certain number, in order to guard againſt the confuſion of a multitude. Hence the number of Repreſentatives in the two caſes not being in proportion to that of the Conſtituents, and being proportionally greateſt in the ſmall Republic, it follows, that if the proportion of fit characters be not leſs in the large than in the ſmall Republic, the former will preſent a greater option, and conſequently a greater probability of a fit choice.

In the next place, as each Repreſentative will be choſen by a greater number of citizens in the large than in the ſmall Republic, it will be more difficult for unworthy candidates to practiſe with ſucceſs the vicious arts, by which elections are too often carried; and the ſuffrages of the people being more free, will be more likely to centre on men who poſſeſs the moſt attractive merit, and the moſt diffuſive and eſtabliſhed characters.

It muſt be confeſſed, that in this, as in moſt other caſes, there is a mean, on both ſides of which inconveniencies will be found to lie. By enlarging too much the number of electors, you render the repreſentative too little acquainted with all their local circumſtances and leſſer intereſts; as by reducing it too much, you render him unduly attached to theſe, and too little fit to comprehend and purſue great and national objects. The Federal Conſtitution forms a happy combination in this reſpect; the great and aggregate intereſts being referred to the national, the local and particular to the State Legiſlatures.

The other point of difference is, the greater number of citizens and extent of territory which may be brought within the compaſs of Republican, than of Democratic Government; and it is this circumſtance principally which renders factious combinations leſs to be dreaded in the former than in the latter. The ſmaller the ſociety, the fewer probably will be the diſtinct parties and intereſts compoſing it; the fewer the diſtinct parties and intereſts, the more frequently will a majority be found of the ſame party; and the ſmaller the number of individuals compoſing a majority, and the ſmaller the compaſs within which they are placed, the more eaſily will they concert and execute their plans of oppreſſion. Extend the ſphere, and you take in a greater variety of parties and intereſts; you make it leſs probable that a majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens; or, if ſuch a common motive exiſts, it will be more difficult for all who feel it to diſcover their own ſtrength, and to act in uniſon with each other. Beſides other impediments, it may be remarked, that where there is a conſciouſneſs of unjuſt or diſhonourable purpoſes, communication is always checked by diſtruſt, in proportion to the number whoſe concurrence is neceſſary.

Hence it clearly appears, that the ſame advantage which a Republic has over a Democracy, in controuling the effects of faction, is enjoyed by a large over a ſmall Republic—is enjoyed by the Union over the States compoſing it. Does this advantage conſiſt in the ſubſtitution of Repreſentatives, whoſe enlightened views and virtuous ſentiments render them ſuperior to local prejudices and to ſchemes of injuſtice? It will not be denied, that the Repreſentation of the Union will be moſt likely to poſſeſs theſe requiſite endowments. Does it conſiſt in the greater ſecurity afforded by a greater variety of parties, againſt the event of any one party being able to outnumber and oppreſs the reſt? In an equal degree does the encreaſed variety of parties, compriſed within the Union, encreaſe this ſecurity. Does it, in fine, conſiſt in the greater obſtacles oppoſed to the concert and accompliſhment of the ſecret wiſhes of an unjuſt and intereſted majority? Here, again, the extent of the Union gives it the moſt palpable advantage.

The influence of factious leaders may kindle a flame within their particular States, but will be unable to ſpread a general conflagration through the other States. A religious ſect may degenerate into a political faction in a part of the Confederacy, but the variety of ſects diſperſed over the entire face of it muſt ſecure the national Councils againſt any danger from that ſource. A rage for paper money, for an abolition of debts, for an equal diviſion of property, or for any other improper or wicked project, will be leſs apt to pervade the whole body of the Union, than a particular member of it; in the ſame proportion as ſuch a malady is more likely to taint a particular county or diſtrict, than an entire State.

In the extent and proper ſtructure of the Union, therefore, we behold a Republican remedy for the diſeaſes moſt incident to Republican Government. And according to the degree of pleaſure and pride we feel in being Republicans, ought to be our zeal in cheriſhing the ſpirit, and ſupporting the character of Federaliſts.

PUBLIUS.

THE Members of *The Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children*, are deſired to attend a General Meeting, on Monday, January 7, 1788, at the uſual Place in Lodge-Alley, at 5 o'clock in the Evening.

Philadelphia, December 28, 1787.

WHEREAS Thomas Procter, Eſq; late High Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, has, in purſuance of warrants to him directed, made report to us, at the Court-Houſe, that he had taken the bodies, and ſeized and ſecured the eſtates, real and perſonal, of Abraham Yocum, collector of the townſhip of Kingſeſſing; Nehemiah Evans, collector of the townſhip of Lower Merion; Samuel Stedtler and Iſrael Davis, collectors of the townſhip of Limerick; Daniel Rynear, collector of the townſhip of Upper Dublin; John Blake, collector of the townſhip of Moreland; Andrew Redheffer, collector of the townſhip of Springfield; and Jacob Gerhard, collector of the townſhip of Franconia; for the balances due on their ſeveral duplicates, they having neglected to pay the ſame into the hands of Iſaac Snowden, Eſq; late County Treaſurer, agreeably to the laws of this State.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a general meeting of the Commiſſioners will be held at the Court-Houſe, on the Sixteenth Day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the ſaid Abraham Yocum, Nehemiah Evans, Samuel Stedtler, Iſrael Davis, Daniel Rynear, John Blake, Andrew Redheffer and Jacob Gerhard, collectors, are required to pay the balances of their reſpective duplicates; otherwiſe warrants will then be iſſued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the ſale of the ſaid collectors goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or ſuch parts thereof as may be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid balances, with coſts, &c. agreeable to law in this caſe made and provided.

GEORGE GRAY,
PETER BROWN,
HUGH ROBERTS, } Commiſſioners.

Cheſter county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, and ſundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, at the houſe of the Widow Keyſer, in Upper Chicheſter townſhip, on Thurſday, the 31ſt day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, A meſſuage and two tracts of land, one containing 90 acres, and the other 11 acres and an half, bounded by lands of Mary Norris, Henry Hale Graham, Eſq; Jacob Richards and Robert Robinſon, lying within two miles of Cheſter, and three from Marcus-Hook; and at the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, cows, ſheep and ſwine, a waggon and geers, plough and harrow, &c. &c. the whole taken in execution as the eſtates real and perſonal of William Keyſer, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 2d day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at Joſeph Gibbon's tavern, in Springfield townſhip, in the ſaid county, A certain ſtone meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Springfield aforeſaid, containing 111 acres and three quarters, bounded by Crum creek, and by lands of James Crozer, John Crozer, Job Dicks, Joſeph Gibbon, &c. on which premiſes is a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never-failing ſpring of water, and ſundry other buildings; this plantation is conveniently ſituated for a ſtore, or any kind of public buſineſs, as it lies at the junction of three very public roads; late the eſtate of Jane Tenant, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 4th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of James Ellitt, inn-keeper, at Newtown Square, A meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-town, containing 106 acres, bounded by lands now or late of Iſaac Wayne, Robert Llewellin, Lewis Morris, Ellis Ellis, Thomas Tucker, and Bernard Vanleer; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Morris, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living at the ſeven mile ſtone, on Lancaſter road, in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 18th of November laſt, a young ſorrel MARE, about 15 hands high, trots and canters, and is ſhod all round. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

Dec. 29, 1787. † RICHARD TUNIS.

This day is publiſhed, price 1/6.

And now ſelling by *Robert Smith* and *James Prange*, the third door below Spruce-ſtreet, in Front and Water-ſtreets; and by Meſſrs. *Hall* and *Sellers*, *Pritchard* and *Hall*, *F. Bailey*, *T. Dobſon*, *T. Seddon*, *W. Spotſwood* and *W. Poyntell*,

A Review of the Conſtitution

Propoſed by the late

CONVENTION,

Held at PHILADELPHIA, 1787:

BY *A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.*

Sed omnes omnium charitates Patria una complexa eſt. Cic. offic.

" Yet not the ties that kindred boſoms bind,
Not all in friendſhip's holy wreathes entwin'd
Are half ſo dear, ſo potent to controul
The gen'rous workings of the patriot's ſoul."

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons to whom Frederick Steinman is indebted, that they are hereby required to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, to the houſe of Henry Stone, in Jones's town, on the third day of January next, to the Auditors appointed to adjuſt and ſettle the accounts of the ſaid Frederick Steinman, according to the directions of a domeſtic attachment, wherein Abraham Wickerſham is plaintiff. Given under our hands, the 29th day of November, 1787.

SAMUEL JONES,
November 29, 1787. § WILLIAM WOOD,
HENRY STONE.

TO BE LET,

For one or two years, from the firſt day of March next,

A CERTAIN Meſſuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, ſituate in Paſſyunk townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 35 acres, ſix acres whereof is good meadow, a great plenty of good fruit-trees, good orchard, &c. Now in the tenure of Jacob Young. For terms and further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet above Market-ſtreet.

Dec. 10, 1787 ‡ ELIZABETH LAWRENCE.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away the beginning of this month, an indented Negro man, about 21 years of age, named WILL, ſtout built, has good teeth, is rather thin, ſpeaks good Engliſh and Low Dutch, ſwears often. He was born in Bucks county, in the family of Mr. Jacob Vandike, ſince a ſlave to Mr. Alexander Allair, in this city. He has been ſeen in Southampton townſhip, and in this city ſince he went away, when his eyes were ſore from a cold he caught lately, he has a cough of ſome ſtanding, but it is not very violent. He took with him a light coloured coat, a black ditto, a brown ditto, a black waiſtcoat, a ſtriped ſilk pluſh ditto, a pair of buff ſilk breeches, plated buckles, and ſeveral other articles, of which he has ſold ſome. Whoever will bring him to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

eptf TENCH COXE.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1787.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

ON the night of the 20th of November laſt, the ſubſcriber's ſtable, at Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, was broke open, and two HORSES ſtolen therefrom,

The one a dark ſorrel GELDING, between 14 and 15 hands high, about eight or nine years old, with grey hair in his mane and tail, he is well made, canters and paces, and when tried will ſometimes trot.

The other a light bay MARE, with foal, between 13 and 14 hands high, and about nine years old, with remarkable high ſhoulder bones, and trots pretty faſt. Both have been uſed as working horſes. The thieves left two horſes, much rode down, in the neighbourhood, the one a black and the other an iron grey, now in the cuſtody of Benjamin Miller and John Ewaed, of Providence townſhip. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid thieves or thief ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for each horſe, with reaſonable charges, if delivered to Mr. Michael Hay, innkeeper, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber.

‡ FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, near Princeton, New-Jerſey, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of October laſt, a Negroe lad, named Lewis, 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well ſet, of a yellow complexion, ſhort hair, and a down look, has a ſcar on his right cheek near his eye; had on and took with him a light cloth coat, a bearſkin ditto, and a worſted and linen ditto, one pair of bearſkin breeches, one pair of yellow jean ditto, and ſundry other clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid negroe, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

† NICHOLAS SCHENCK.

For SALE, by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

ENGLISH ſheet iron 16, 20 and 24 inches broad, beſt double FF gunpowder in quarter caſks, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs and braſs wire, black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, German ſcythes, ſtraw knives and whetſtones, boxes of quart and pint glaſs tumblers, ſuperfine moreens, corduroys, Leghorn hats, calimancoes, boxes of Dreſden tea-cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, pewter table and tea ſpoons, ſhoe buckles, ſleeve buttons, pins, needles, double ſcrew gimblets, Dutch looking glaſſes, metal buttons, ſhoemakers knives, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, watch chryſtals, fuſee chains and pendants, brown hempen thread for manufacturers, bar iron by the ton, &c. &c.

N. B. He has to LET, a very large, commodious, Brick STORE, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, ſuitable for a wholeſale grocer, dry good merchant, or for a vendue ſtore. October 16. 2 m.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Muſtard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for ſale, at their ſtore, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets; where is wanted a quantity of good Muſtard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Buſhel, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of thoſe who have it in their power and wiſh to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a ſmall part of their ground for this ſeed, which ſown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows ſpontaneouſly, the price alone may be a ſufficient inducement to gather it in ſeaſon. e w 3 m.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, nine doors below Race-ſtreet, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable *prices*, for CASH OR SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
West-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Liſbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe, } WINES,
Fyal
Gin by the Caſe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Cuſtomers will favour him with their continuance. † ctf

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TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, Cheſter county, two miles from the new court-houſe, and 23 from Philadelphia, containing 300 acres of land (latethe eſtate of Ellis Davis, deceaſed) 100 acres well timbered, 40 acres of excellent meadow, well watered by the never failing ſtream and main branch of Cheſter creek; the upland ſoil very good for grain or paſture, it being within three miles of ſeveral limekilns, which will be very convenient for limeing at a very ſmall expence, and will be found to be very agreeable to the ſoil; there is on ſaid plantation two young orchards of fruit-trees, a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on a floor, with a large ſtone kitchen adjoining the ſame, with a pump and well of good water therein, a large ſtone and frame barn, 80 feet in length and 35 in breadth, with two threſhing-floors, all well ſtabled under, ſufficient to contain 50 horſes; ſaid plantation will be ſold altogether, or divided into two farms, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes and know the terms of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near the premiſes.

WILLIAM SMITH,
† GEORGE DAVIES and
Goſhen, Dec. 6, 1787. ISAAC HAINS, jun.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inſt. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with ſtars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, ſix years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the ſame, upon delivering them to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

October 29, 1787. § THOMAS PENROSE.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL,

ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing ſtream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well ſecured. The Griſt-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within theſe three months, is in good repair and fitted for making ſuperfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almoſt new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn 30 by 40 feet, ſhingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently ſtable 6 cows and 8 horſes, has a good threſhing floor and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewiſe a ſtone cave, with a ſmoak-houſe at top and a cooper's ſhop. For terms of ſale, apply to THOMAS KINSEY, on the premiſes, or to SAMUEL ROBESON, in Vine near Front-ſtreet. †

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not ſold before the 20th of January next, they will be let.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION in the townſhip of Goſhen, and county of Cheſter, within two miles of the new court-houſe and gaol, containing 123 acres; there are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, log barn, and other out-houſes, about ten acres of meadow made, and a quantity more may be made by a conſtant ſtream running through the premiſes, about ſixty acres of good woodland. The payments will be made eaſy and title good. For further paricülars, enquire of EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff, or MORDECAI BALDERSON, on the premiſes.

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber

Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia*,

HE begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to carry on the buſineſs of Auctioneer, at the Store in Front-ſtreet lately occupied by *Arthur St. Clair & Co.* where he is now ready to receive GOODS for PUBLIC SALE; and aſſures thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him, of his utmoſt attention to their intereſt, and punctuality of payment.

The ſtated days of ſale for Dry Goods at ſaid ſtore are *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*, and Furniture on *Wedneſdays*, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of David Schaffer, ſenior, deceaſed,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premiſes, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made eaſy by the ſubſcribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
3m CHRISTOPHER KUCHER,) Executors.
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,)

Reading, November 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, iſſued out of the court of common pleas of the county of Berks, will be expoſed to Sale, on Monday, the 14th day of January next, at the houſe of John Cinle, tavern-keeper, in Exeter townſhip, Berks county, eight ſeveral tracts or parcels of land, moſtly contiguous to or not far diſtant from each other, and ſituate on the waters of Hay creek and Six-pence creek, in Robeſon townſhip, in the ſaid county, near to Birdſborough forge, containing in the whole 1341 acres 54 perches with the uſual allowance. A plan of which ſaid lands may be ſeen at my office in Reading. Credit will be given for part of the conſideration money, on receiving good ſecurity. The ſale to begin preciſely at 12 o'clock. The ſaid premiſes being late the eſtate of Mark Bird, Eſq; levied on, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

The partnerſhip of Roſs & Vaughan,

HAVING expired; all thoſe who have any demands againſt the houſe, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement to the ſubſcriber; and ſuch as are indebted are requeſted to pay their ballances to him without delay.---

HE HAS FOR SALE,

The brig Adriana, burthen 2000 barrels.
The ſhip Henrietta, burthen 3000 barrels.
They are fine veſſels and ready to take in cargoes.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Fyal and Madeira wine,
A few caſes very *choice Claret*,
A variety of French wines,
Iriſh linen 7-8 and 4 quarers wide,
Sheetings and oznabrigs.

Oct. 10, 1787. 6 w. JOHN VAUGHAN.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north ſide of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and Front and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horſes are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He alſo propoſes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horſes by the week, day or night, and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon the ſtricteſt attention and care.

He has alſo provided himſelf with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horſes, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the ſame.

The greateſt punctuality and attention will be paid to the above buſineſs, by the public's humble ſervant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia Auguſt 6, 1787. § 10s. c t f.

WILLIAM SANSOM,

HAS for Sale, at his STORE on the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, three doors below Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the George Tavern,---A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the ſeaſon, part of which are juſt opened, and will be diſpoſed of upon reaſonable terms.----Likewiſe

Red Lead, Silver Watches, Window-glaſs, and Sixpenny Nails. 6 w.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold, Wholeſale and Retail, by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At his PRITING-OFFICE in Trenton,

The New-Jerſey Almanack

For the Year of our LORD 1788.

Containing (beſide the uſual aſtronomical Calculations) a variety of inſtructive and entertaining Matter in PROSE and VERSE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, THE

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,

Agreed to in Convention at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1787.

Alſo to be had by the quantity of WALPOLE GREGORY, at Arch-ſtreet ferry, Philadelphia.

*_** This Almanack contains twelve pages more than uſual.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1788. NUMB. 3006.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1788.

The NEW ROOF.

THE roof of a certain manſion houſe was obſerved to be in a very bad condition, and inſufficient for the purpoſe of protection from the inclemencies of the weather. This was matter of ſurpriſe and ſpeculation, as it was well known the roof was not more than 12 years old, and therefore, its defects could not be aſcribed to a natural decay by time. Although there were many different opinions as to the cauſe of this deficiency, yet all agreed that the family could not ſleep in comfort or ſafety under it. It was at laſt determined to appoint ſome ſkilful architects to ſurvey and examine the defective roof, to make report of its condition, and to point out ſuch alterations and repairs as might be found neceſſary. Theſe ſkilful architects, accordingly went into a thorough examination of the faulty roof, and found

1ſt. That the whole frame was too weak.

2d. That there were indeed 13 rafters, but that theſe rafters were not connected by any braces or ties, ſo as to form a union of ſtrength.

3d. That ſome of theſe rafters were thick and heavy, and others very ſlight, and as the whole had been put together whilſt the timber was yet green, ſome had warped outwards, and of courſe ſuſtained an undue weight, whilſt others warping inwards, had ſhrunk from bearing any weight at all.

4th. That the lathing and ſhingling had not been ſecured with iron nails, but only wooden pegs, which, ſhrinking and ſwelling by ſucceſſions of wet and dry weather, had left the ſhingles ſo looſe, that many of them had been blown away by the winds, and that before long, the whole would probably, in like manner, be blown away.

5th. That the cornice was ſo ill proportioned, and ſo badly put up, as to be neither of uſe, nor an ornament. And

6th. That the roof was ſo flat as to admit the moſt idle ſervants in the family, their playmates and acquaintance to trample on and abuſe it.

Having made theſe obſervations, theſe judicious architects gave it as their opinion, that it would be altogether vain and fruitleſs to attempt any alterations or amendments in a roof ſo defective in all points; and therefore propoſed to have it entirely removed, and that a new roof of a better conſtruction ſhould be erected over the manſion houſe. And they alſo prepared and offered a drawing or plan of a new roof, ſuch as they thought moſt excellent for ſecurity, duration, and ornament. In formingth is plan they conſulted the moſt celebrated authors in antient or modern architecture, and brought into their plan the moſt approved parts, according to their judgements, ſelected from the models before them; and finally endeavoured to proportion the whole to the ſize of the building, and ſtrength of the walls.

This propoſal of a new roof, it may well be ſuppoſed, became the principal ſubject of converſation in the family, and the opinions upon it were various according to the judgement, intereſt, or ignorance of the diſputants.

On a certain day, the ſervants of the family had aſſembled in the great hall to diſcuſs this important point; amongſt theſe was James the architect, who had been one of the ſurveyors of the old roof, and had a principal hand in forming the plan of a new one. A great number of the tenants had alſo gathered out of doors and crowded the windows and avenues to the hall, which were left open that they might hear the arguments for and againſt the new roof.

Now there was an old woman, known by the name of Margery the midwife, who had got a comfortable apartment in the manſion houſe. This woman was of an intriguing ſpirit, of a reſtleſs and inveterate temper, fond of tattle, and a great miſchief maker. In this ſituation, and with theſe talents, ſhe unavoidably acquired an influence in the family, by the exerciſe of which, according to her natural propenſity, ſhe had long kept the houſe in confuſſion, and ſown diſcord and diſcontent amongſt the ſervants. Margery, was, for many reaſons, an irreconcileable enemy to the new roof, and to the architects who had planned it; amongſt theſe, two reaſons were very obvious—1ſt, The mantle piece on which her cups and platters were placed, was made of a portion of the great cornice, and ſhe boiled her pot with the ſhingles that blew off from the defective roof: And 2dly, it ſo happened that in the conſtruction of the new roof, her apartment would be conſiderably leſſened. No ſooner, therefore, did ſhe hear of the plan propoſed by the architects, but ſhe put on her old red cloak, and was day and night trudging amongſt the tenants and ſervants, and crying out againſt the new roof and the framers of it. Amongſt theſe ſhe had ſelected William, Jack, and Robert †, three of the tenants, and inſtigated them to oppoſe the plan in agitation—ſhe cauſed them to be ſent to the great hall on the day of debate, and furniſhed them with innumerable alarms and fears, cunning arguments, and ſpecious objections.

Now the principal arguments and objections with which Margery had inſtructed William, Jack, and Robert, were,

1ſt. That the architects had not exhibited a bill of ſcantling for the new roof, as they ought to have done; and therefore the carpenters, under pretence of providing timber for it, might lay waſte whole foreſts, to the ruin of the farm.

2nd. That no proviſion was made in the plan for a trap door for the ſervants to paſs through with water, if the chimney ſhould take fire; and that, in caſe of ſuch an accident, it might hereafter be deemed penal to break a hole in the roof for acceſs to ſave the whole building from deſtruction.

3d. That this roof was to be guarded by battlements, which, in ſtormy ſeaſons would prove dangerous to the family, as the bricks might be blown down and fall on their heads.

4th. It was obſerved that the old roof was ornamented with 12 pedeſtals ranged along the ridge, which were objects of univerſal admiration; whereas according to the new plan, theſe pedeſtals were only to be placed along the eves of the roof, over the walls; and that a cupola was to ſupply their place on the ridge or ſummit of the new roof.—As to the cupola itſelf, ſome of the objecters ſaid it was too heavy and would become a dangerous burthen to the building, whilſt others alledged that it was too light and would certainly be blown away by the wind.

5th. It was inſiſted that the 13 rafters being ſo ſtrongly braced together, the individual and ſeparate ſtrength of each rafter would be loſt in the compounded and united ſtrength of the whole; and ſo the roof might be conſidered as one ſolid maſs of timber, and not as compoſed of diſtinct rafters, like the old roof.

6th. That according to the propoſed plan, the ſeveral parts of the roof were ſo framed as to mutually ſtrengthen and ſupport each other, and therefore, there was great reaſon to fear that the whole might ſtand independent of the walls; and that in time the walls might crumble away, and the roof remain ſuſpended in air, threatening deſtruction to all that ſhould come under it.

To theſe objections, James the architect, in ſubſtance, replied,

1ſt. As to the want of a bill of ſcantling, he obſerved, that if the timber for this roof was to be purchaſed from a ſtranger, it would have been quite neceſſary to have ſuch a bill, leſt the ſtranger ſhould charge in account more than he was entitled to; but as the timber was to be cut from our own lands, a bill of ſcantling was both uſeleſs and improper—of no uſe, becauſe the wood always was and always would be the property of the family, whether growing in the foreſt, or fabricated into a roof for the manſion houſe---and improper, becauſe the carpenters would be bound by the bill of ſcantling, which, if it ſhould not be perfectly accurate, a circumſtance hardly to be expected, either the roof would be defective for want of ſufficient materials, or the carpenters muſt cut from the foreſt without authority, which is penal by the laws of the houſe.

To the ſecond objection he ſaid, that a trap door was not properly a part in the frame of a roof; but there could be no doubt but that the carpenters would take care to have ſuch a door through the ſhingling, for the family to carry water through, dirty or clean, to extinguiſh fire either in the chimney or on the roof; and that this was the only proper way of making ſuch a door.

3d. As to the battlements, he inſiſted that they were abſolutely neceſſary for the protection of the whole houſe.—1ſt. In caſe of an attack by robbers, the family would defend themſelves behind theſe battlements, and annoy and diſperſe the enemy.—2dly. If any of the adjoining buildings ſhould take fire, the battlements would ſcreen the roof from the deſtructive flames: and 3dly. They would retain the rafters in their reſpective places in caſe any of them ſhould from rottenneſs or warping be in danger of falling from the general union, and injuring other parts of the roof; obſerving that the battlements ſhould always be ready for theſe purpoſes, as there would be neither time nor opportunity for building them after an aſſault was actually made, or a conflagration begun. As to the bricks being blown down, he ſaid the whole was in the power of the family to repair or remove any looſe or dangerous parts, and there could be no doubt but that their vigilance would at all times be ſufficient to prevent accidents of this kind.

4th. With reſpect to the 12 pedeſtals he acknowledged their uſe and elegance; but obſerved that theſe, like all other things, were only ſo in their proper places, and under circumſtances ſuited to their nature and deſign, and inſiſted that the ridge of a roof was not the place for pedeſtals, which ſhould reſt on the ſolid wall, being made of the ſame materials and ought in propriety to be conſidered as ſo many projections or continuations of the wall itſelf, and not as component parts of the wooden roof. As to the cupola, he ſaid that all agreed there ſhould be one of ſome kind or other, as well for a proper finiſh to the building, as for the purpoſe of indicating the winds and containing a bell to ſound an alarm in caſes of neceſſity. The objections to the preſent cupola, he ſaid, were too contradictory to merit a reply.

To the 5th objection he anſwered, That the intention really was to make a firm and ſubſtantial roof by uniting the ſtrength of the 13 rafters; and that this was ſo far from annihilating the ſeveral rafters and rendering them of no uſe individually, that it was manifeſt from a bare inſpection of the plan, that the ſtrength of each contributed to the ſtrength of the whole, and that the exiſtence of each and all were eſſentially neceſſary to the exiſtence of the whole fabric as a roof.

Laſtly. He ſaid, that the roof was indeed ſo framed that the parts ſhould mutually ſupport and check each other; but it was moſt abſurd and contrary to the known laws of nature, to infer from thence that the whole frame ſhould ſtand ſelf-ſupported in air, for however its component parts might be combined with reſpect to each other, the whole muſt neceſſarily reſt upon and be ſupported by the walls. That the walls might indeed ſtand for a few years in a ruinous and uninhabitable condition without any roof, but the roof could not for a moment ſtand without the ſupport of the walls; and finally, that of all dangers and apprehenſions this of the roof's remaining, when the walls are gone, was the moſt abſurd and impoſſible.

It was mentioned before, that, whilſt this debate was carrying on in the great hall, the windows and doors were crowded with attendants. Amongſt theſe was a half crazy fellow ‡ who was ſuffered to go at large becauſe he was a harmleſs lunatic. Margery, however, thought he might be a ſerviceable engine in promoting oppoſition to the new roof. As people of deranged underſtandings are eaſily irritated, ſhe exaſperated this poor fellow againſt the architects, and fill'd him with the moſt terrible apprehenſions from the new roof; making him believe that the architects had provided a dark hole in the garret, where he was to be chained for life. Having by theſe ſuggeſtions filled him with rage and terror, ſhe let him looſe among the crowd, where he roar'd and bawl'd to the annoyance of all bye-ſtanders. This circumſtance would not have been mentioned but for the opportunity of exhibiting the ſtile and manner in which a deranged and irritated mind will expreſs itſelf—one of his rhapſodies ſhall conclude this narrative.——

"The new roof! the new roof! oh! the new roof!—Shall demagogues, deſpiſing every ſenſe of order and decency, frame a new roof?—If ſuch bare faced preſumption, arrogance and tyrannical proceeding will not rouſe you, the goad and the whip—the goad and the whip ſhould do it—but you are careleſs and inſecure ſinners, whom neither admonitions, entreaties nor threatnings can reclaim—ſinners conſigned to unutterable and endleſs woe—Where is that puſillanimous wretch who can ſubmit to ſuch contumely—oh the *ultima ratio regum*: [He got theſe three Latin words from Margery.] Oh the *ultima ratio regum*—ah! the days of Nero! ah! the days of Caligula! ah! the Britiſh tyrant and his infernal junto—glorious revolution—awful criſis—ſelf-important nabobs—diabolical plots and ſecret machinations—oh the architects! the architects—they have ſeized the government, ſecured power, browbeat with inſolence and aſſume majeſty—oh the architects! they will treat you as conquered ſlaves—they will make you paſs under the yoke, and leave their gluttony and riot to attend the pleaſing ſport—oh that the glory of the Lord may be made perfect—that he would ſhew ſtrength with his arm and ſcatter the proud in the imaginations of their hearts—blow the trumpet—ſound the alarm---I will cry day and night—behold is not this my number five—attend to my words ye women laboring of child—ye ſick perſons and young children—behold—behold the lurking places, the deſpots, the infernal deſigns—luſt of dominion and conſpiracies--from battle and murder and from ſudden death—good Lord deliver us.

Figure to yourſelves, my good fellows, a man with a cow and a horſe—on the battlements, the battlements, they will fall upon his cow, they will fall upon his horſe, and wound them, and bruiſe them, and kill them, and the poor man will periſh with hunger. Do I exaggerate?—no truly—Europe and Aſia and Indoſtan deny it if you can—oh God! what a monſter is man!—A being poſſeſſed of knowledge, reaſon, judgment and an immortal ſoul!—what a monſter is man! But the architects are ſaid to be men of ſkill—then the more their ſhame—curſe on the villains!—they are deſpots, ſycophants, Jeſuits, tories, lawyers—curſe on the villains! We beſeech thee to hear us—Lord have mercy on us—Oh!—Ah!—Ah!—Oh!"

---

† *William Findley, John Smilie and Robert Whitehill.*

‡ *Philadelphienſis.*

Philadelphia, December 28, 1787.

WHEREAS Thomas Procter, Eſq; late High Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, has, in purſuance of warrants to him directed, made report to us, at the Court-Houſe, that he had taken the bodies, and ſeized and ſecured the eſtates, real and perſonal, of Abraham Yocum, collector of the townſhip of Kingſeſſing; Nehemiah Evans, collector of the townſhip of Lower Merion; Samuel Stedtler and Iſrael Davis, collectors of the townſhip of Limerick; Daniel Rynear, collector of the townſhip of Upper Dublin; John Blake, collector of the townſhip of Moreland; Andrew Redheffer, collector of the townſhip of Springfield; and Jacob Gerhard, collector of the townſhip of Franconia; for the balances due on their ſeveral duplicates, they having neglected to pay the ſame into the hands of Iſaac Snowden, Eſq; late County Treaſurer, agreeably to the laws of this State.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a general meeting of the Commiſſioners will be held at the Court-Houſe, on the Sixteenth Day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the ſaid Abraham Yocum, Nehemiah Evans, Samuel Stedtler, Iſrael Davis, Daniel Rynear, John Blake, Andrew Redheffer and Jacob Gerhard, collectors, are required to pay the balances of their reſpective duplicates; otherwiſe warrants will then be iſſued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the ſale of the ſaid collectors goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or ſuch parts thereof as may be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid balances, with coſts, &c. agreeable to law in this caſe made and provided.

GEORGE GRAY,
PETER BROWN,
HUGH ROBERTS } Commiſſioners.

Cheſter county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, and ſundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, at the houſe of the Widow Keyſer, in Upper Chicheſter townſhip, on Thurſday, the 31ſt day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, A meſſuage and two tracts of land, one containing 90 acres, and the other 11 acres and an half, bounded by lands of Mary Norris, Henry Hale Graham, Eſq; Jacob Richards and Robert Robinſon, lying within two miles of Cheſter, and three from Marcus-Hook; and at the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, cows, ſheep and ſwine, a waggon and geers, plough and harrow, &c. &c. the whole taken in execution as the eſtates real and perſonal of William Keyſer, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 2d day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at Joſeph Gibbon's tavern, in Springfield townſhip, in the ſaid county, A certain ſtone meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Springfield aforeſaid, containing 111 acres and three quarters, bounded by Crum creek, and by lands of James Crozer, John Crozer, Job Dicks, Joſeph Gibbon, &c. on which premiſes is a good ſtone ſpring houſe, over a never-failing ſpring of water, and ſundry other buildings; this plantation is conveniently ſituated for a ſtore, or any kind of public buſineſs, as it lies at the junction of three very public roads; late the eſtate of Jane Tenant, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 4th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of James Ellitt, inn-keeper, at Newtown Square, A meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-town, containing 106 acres, bounded by lands now or late of Iſaac Wayne, Robert Llewellin, Lewis Morris, Ellis Ellis, Thomas Tucker, and Bernard Vanleer; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Morris, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living at the ſeven mile ſtone, on Lancaſter road, in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 18th of November laſt, a young ſorrel MARE, about 15 hands high, trots and canters, and is ſhod all round. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to †

Dec. 29, 1787. RICHARD TUNIS.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 10th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Fallowfield, containing 110 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Daniel Stringer, Abraham Johnſton and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Patrick M'Gloathlin, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 11th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-London, containing 122 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Moſes Crow, William Clinton, Robert Griffin and others; ſaid plantation to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of William Montgomery, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, December 1, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from under the hand and ſeal of David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 12th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nottingham, containing 107 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Poak, Thomas Martin, William Campbell and others; ſaid tract to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of John Holmes, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, October 20.

HAGUE, October 12.

ON the 9th inſtant, in the morning, his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick made his diſpoſitions for bombarding the town of Amſterdam; but a deputation, in the interval, waited on his Serene Highneſs, intreating him to name the condition to which he wiſhed the city to ſubſcribe; which being ſignified to them, the following capitulation was ſigned the next day, at noon, and the ſame evening his Serene Highneſs took poſſeſſion of the principal gate of the city.

I. A detatchment of the King's troops, conſiſting of 150 men, 10 Chaſſeurs, and 4 orderly Huſſars, ſhall occupy the Leyden gate; and two pieces of artillery ſhall be placed within cannon ſhot of that gate.

II. Two battalions with Chaſſeurs ſhall be poſted at Overtoom.

III. In order to avoid giving occaſion for any diſturbances, none of the King's troops ſhall enter the city without the previous concurrence of the Magiſtrates.

IV. The Burgomaſters and the City Council ſhall take the moſt effectual meaſures for ſecuring the ſluices of Harlem and Muyden gates.

V. Legal information ſhall be given daily to his Serene Highneſs, of the progreſs made in carrying into execution the reſolutions of State, to which the town of Amſterdam has already acceded.

VI. Monſieur de Haaren, the Pruſſian Commiſſary, ſhall be informed of every thing relative to the diſarming, in order to report an exact account of it.

Done at Overtoom, the 10th day of October, 1787.

(Signed)

CHARLES, W. F.
Duke of Brunſwick.
DEDEL, B.
ELIAS ARNOLDZ.
BELKE.

On the day of the ſurrender a ſkirmiſh took place in the city between the citizens of the two parties; it was occaſioned by the faction placing wheel barrows, covered with earth, in thoſe ſtreets through which the Stadtholder's friends were advancing on horſeback. This, with ſome other inſults, cauſed a battle to enſue, in which ſome Jews were killed and others wounded. Soon after, however, peace was entirely reſtored; and on the eleventh, the Pruſſians took entire poſſeſſion of Amſterdam.

KINGSTON, November 10.

While we congratulate our fellow iſlanders on their fortunate eſcape, this ſeaſon, from the direful effects of a hurricane, that ſcourge of the Weſt-Indies, the feeling reader will drop a tear, with us, on reading the following recital of the ſufferings of the miſerable inhabitants of Honduras, written by an intelligent inhabitant of the Bay, and brought by the laſt veſſels from that place.

Particulars of a moſt violent Hurricane, which happened in the Bay of Honduras, on the 2d day of September laſt.

ON Sunday the 2d day of September, 1787, between the hours of 4 and 5 in the morning, a gale of wind commenced from the N. N. W. At 6 o'clock it came to blow at W. N. W. with great violence, attended with rain; the ſky became dark and obſcured, and carried with it a moſt threatening appearance. At 8 o'clock it blew a moſt violent hurricane, attended with inceſſent rain, which fell very heavy and ſharp. At this time the houſes on both ſides the river Bellize began to fall, and the branches of the ſurrounding trees to break, which put the inhabitants into the utmoſt fear and conſternation. About 10 the wind ſhifted to S. W. and blew, if poſſible, with redoubled violence. At that inſtant the ſea began to riſe, and continued approaching with ſuch rapidity, that the banks of the river were in a few minutes overflowed, and ſhortly after the whole ſurface of the earth covered with water. What houſes at this time remained ſtanding, were ſoon brought to the ground, and the inhabitants, men, women and children, aged and infirm, were obliged to commit themſelves to the mercy of the wind and ſea, in momentary danger of being either killed by the branches of the trees every where falling around them, or of having their limbs broken by the logs of mahogany then drifting with force by the violence of the wind and current into the buſh. In this perilous ſituation, and having nothing but the proſpect of death before them, many betook themſelves to the trees, to logs of mahogany, or pieces of wrecks then afloat, or to ſuch canoes, or other crafts, which Providence had thrown in their way, whilſt others, after making ſuch efforts for their ſafety and preſervation as their weak and feeble ſtate admitted, periſhed in the attempt. The water at this time being in ſome places five feet, and in others upwards of ſeven, above the ſurface of the earth, and ſtill continuing to riſe, the ſcene of miſery and diſtreſs which prevailed, and which was further heightened by the dreadful proſpect that preſented itſelf, from the moſt uncommon violence of the wind and rain, is better to be conceived than expreſſed, and equalled, if not exceeded, any thing of the kind ever known or experienced in any part of the Weſt-Indies. The cries of the women and children, the floating of the dead bodies amongſt the ruins, was truly ſhocking and lamentable. To add to this almoſt unparalelled ſcene of miſery and diſtreſs, the minds of the ſuffering inhabitants were filled with conſternation and dread of the water continuing to riſe in the ſame rapid manner it had already done; an event which alone muſt have deprived them of all hopes of future ſafety and deliverance; for the ſky was ſo obſcured by the violence of the inceſſent rains, as to prevent any object being ſeen beyond the diſtance of 20 yards.

After remaining in this uncertain and diſagreeable ſituation till near one o'clock, the hurricane abated, and in a ſhort time after the weather cleared up; when it preſented to the ſurviving inhabitants a moſt melancholy picture of miſery and diſtreſs; not a ſingle houſe, hut, or any kind of habitation on either ſide of Bellize river, ſtanding; not leſs than 500 houſes of different conſtructions have been blown down and the whole reduced to a heap of rubbiſh; with the furniture and effects, of various kinds, either totally deſtroyed, buried in the ruins, or carried an uncommon diſtance into the woods; the dead bodies of thoſe who had periſhed in their attempts to gain a place of ſafety, the carcaſes of the hogs, goats, cattle and other ſpecies of live ſtock, lying in different parts of the buſh, all ſerved to heighten the diſtreſſed ſcene. Out of 15 ſquare rigged veſſels, ſloops and ſchooners, including a number of craft, and other veſſels employed in bringing wood from the different rivers, which were riding at anchor in Bellize road at the commencement of the gale, not a ſingle one was to be ſeen; the whole having either ſunk or been drove on ſhore, and many of their hands periſhed. Beſides theſe, a variety of ſailing boats, canoes, pitpans and dories, were drove out to ſea, or waſhed to pieces by the violence of the waves on the beach. In this diſconſolate ſituation, the diſtreſſed inhabitants, without any dry cloathing, or other neceſſary refreſhment, almoſt exhauſted with extreme cold, their bodies every where bruiſed by the blows they had received from the limbs of trees, logs of mahogany, and other pieces of wrecks floating about in the buſh, betook themſelves to the erecting a few temporary ſheds, and by digging among the rubbiſh, endeavoured to find ſome part of their cloathing. In this attempt but few of them ſucceeded, as a conſiderable part of their moveables were drove by the violence of the wind and ſea an uncommon diſtance from their reſpective habitations, and in many reſpects either totally deſtroyed or rendered uſeleſs. Upwards of 300,000 feet of mahogany, that was on ſhore and in the river ready to ſhip in the different veſſels, was carried out to ſea, and totally loſt.

Amongſt the number that periſhed, were Mr. John Leith and wife, Mrs. Bath, Miſs M'Daniel and Captain Edward Davis, who having received a violent cut in the bottom of his foot with a glaſs bottle, whilſt wading through the buſh to gain a place of ſafety, it produced a mortification in his bowels, which put a period to his life. Beſides thoſe above mentioned, Mr. John Pitt, a moſt reſpectable member of the community, lately arrived from Muſquito Shore, with his family, was overſet in his ſchooner, with which he had come from Rowley's Bight the evening before, and periſhed. With them, moſt of the negroes on board, who compoſed a part of the veſſels crews that were loſt; there were a number of other perſons, whoſe names are not mentioned, but ſuppoſed in the whole to be about one hundred and upwards.

At St. George's Key the hurricane was, if poſſible, more violent; the few houſes that were erected there, though conſtructed with no ſmall degree of ſtrength, were blown down, and the inhabitants, being moſtly women and children, expoſed to all the rage and violence of which thoſe elements, the wind and ſea, are ſo ſuſceptible; they were compelled in many places to throw themſelves flat on the ground, and to make uſe of every effort to preſerve themſelves from being waſhed into the ſea, which at that time made a fair breach from one ſide of the Key to the other. All the ſloops and ſchooners employed in drogging mahogany and logwood, as well as thoſe at the Old River's mouth, in number about 15, and compoſing two thirds of what is employed in that occupation from Northern River, Rowley's Bight, and New River, were diſmaſted, drove from their anchors, and either ſunk, drove on ſhore, or deſtroyed. Beſides theſe, a great number of boats, canoes, pit-pans and other ſmall craft; the wearing apparel, furniture, dry goods, and other matters of property, ſhared on the Key a fate ſimilar to what was experienced at Bellize.

In the Old and New Rivers, Northern River and Rowley's Bight, the houſes were all blown down; and what ſerved to compleat the meaſure of their misfortune, the plantations were all levelled with the ground, and in a manner totally deſtroyed. They were in general in good order, and promiſed a moſt plentiful crop; the quantity of corn in particular, then nearly ripe, exceeded any ever known before in this country; in a word, not the leaſt article of vegetables was left on the ſurface of the earth; not a tree or buſh for the diſtance of 30 leagues from north to ſouth, had a ſingle leaf or ſhrub left on them. The number of mahogany trees blown down in the different rivers, and ſplit to pieces, is incredible. The paths are ſo filled up with limbs and branches of trees and other rubbiſh, that it will require a length of time to clear them. In ſhort, the whole country, for upwards of 20 leagues along the ſea-coaſt, and the ſame diſtance up the rivers, exhibits a ſcene of deſolation and ruin.

It was a moſt fortunate circumſtance, that this violent hurricane did not happen in the night; for if it had, not fifty people out of near one thouſand, then at Bellize point, could poſſibly have ſaved themſelves. The damages ſuſtained by the inhabitants alone, including their crafts, negroes, proviſions, dry goods, furniture and other articles of property, are eſtimated at not leſs than 30,000l.

Since this melancholy event, the Superintendant has paid four months proviſions to a part of the Muſquito-ſhore inhabitants. The greateſt part of the flour was damaged; nevertheleſs, it proves a ſeaſonable relief. The other inhabitants have been likewiſe relieved from the apprehenſions of famine, by the arrival of three or four veſſels from Europe and Jamaica, which have brought them a ſeaſonable ſupply of proviſions and cloathing, with ſome other neceſſaraies for family uſe, which they were much in want of. They are now employed in erecting themſelves temporary huts, until they are enabled, by a ſupply of lumber, to build themſelves more comfortable habitations.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.

We hear, a veſſel, arrived at Portſmouth from the Weſt Indies, brings intelligence, that the Engliſh iſlands ARE OPENED TO THE AMERICANS in conſequence of the EXPECTATION of a WAR.

Wedneſday arrived here, the Schooner Jack, Capt. Sargent, in 59 days from Croiſic, in France. The captain informs, that at that port, every thing wore the aſpect of war—that though an inconſiderable town, 1100 troops were marched in for its defence—that the cannon were mounted, &c. That reports were, that Amſterdam had ſurrendered—that an Engliſh frigate was continually cruiſing off Breſt——that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had demanded of the Court of Berlin that the Pruſſian troops be withdrawn from Holland.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31.

Accounts brought by Captain Hunter, from Grenock, are that no war is yet declared between the Court of Verſailles, and London. Mr. Grenvill's negociation, it ſeems, has not been ſatisfactory. It appears, that the requiſitions of the Court of London were, a diſmemberment of the garriſon at the Cape of Good Hope, and Trincomale, and the demolition of the works at Cherburg. If this be the caſe, and France be not ſunk to her loweſt ebb, with reſpect to finance, the greateſt preſumption is, that a formal declaration of *war* will take place early in the ſpring.—As for Holland, an apparent puſillanimous ſurrender of all to the Prince Stadtholder has reinſtated her in *a kind* of peace.

A letter from a houſe of the firſt credit and information in Glaſgow, dated the 29th October, brought by the ſhip George, to a reſpectable merchant in this city, ſays, that vigorous preparations for war ſtill continued, which at that time was thought to be inevitable.

TRENTON, January 1.

Saturday the 22d inſtant the inhabitants of the city of Burlington, on the return of one of the delegates from the State convention, aſſembled at the Court Houſe in ſaid city, where the Form of the Ratification of the Fœderal Conſtitution, as adopted in this city, was read, and received every teſtimony of the moſt perfect ſatisfaction.—Thirteen cannon were fired for the United States, beſides one for the ſtate of Delaware and one for the ſtate of Pennſylvania which had preceeded us in this important buſineſs. A number of the perſons preſent then adjourned to the houſe of Colonel Hoagland, where all parties joined in mutual congratulations on the occaſion, and in wiſhing ſucceſs to a ſyſtem of government which by its principles of union and public juſtice, lays a ſolid foundation for the happineſs of our wide extended empire, and for a grandeur and national importance, which will gain reſpect, and ſecure us peace with all the world.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) Dec. 26.

Extract of a letter from Harriſon county, to a gentleman now in this city, dated the 4th inſtant.

"Yeſterday evening, a little after ſun ſet, a party of Indians came to the houſe of Mr. Weſt in this county, and killed the old man and Edmund Weſt's wife; they ſcalped and tomahawked Thomas Weſt in ſuch an inhuman manner, that it is expected he will not live till tomorrow. They ſcalped a little girl of John Haſker's, and ſpeared her in the left ſide, but it is thought ſhe will recover, and took Jeſſe Hughes's eldeſt daughter priſoner.——All this I can affirm, as I ſaw the unhappy victims immediately after the maſſacre."

WANTED,

Two Journeymen PRESSMEN. Apply to JOSEPH JAMES, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

This Day is publiſhed,
BY M. CAREY,
IN MARKET STREET,
The *American Muſeum,*
FOR DECEMBER, 1787.

Being the ſixth and laſt number of the ſecond volume; containing a General Title---an Index---and a Chronicle, or Summary of the moſt remarkable Events of the months of July, Auguſt, September, October, November, and December.

THE PRINTER begs leave, once more, to remind thoſe of his ſubſcribers who have not yet paid their firſt or ſecond half year's ſubſcription, that the very great expence of the MUSEUM renders a punctual compliance with that part of the terms which relates to the time of payment indiſpenſibly neceſſary to carry on the work. They may reſt aſſured that their non-performance has in this reſpect already more than once rendered its continuance problematical----nor has the danger been eſcaped without the utmoſt difficulty. Were the work dear, or were it uſeleſs, perhaps ſome plea might be ſuggeſted for inattention---- But as it ſtands confeſſed one of the cheapeſt periodical publications extant---and as its utility is univerſally admitted, it might be expected that a punctual and exact payment would enable the proprietor to conduct it in the extenſive and ſatisfactory manner he propoſed, inſtead of involving him in unworthy difficulties.

He here begs leave to make a ſhort extract from the preface to the July Muſeum:----

"After a careful examination of the various ſhoals on which "periodical publications have been wrecked, in this and other "countries, I am in dread of only one, which I am almoſt "aſhamed to intimate---but which, juſtice to myſelf, as well as "a ſincere deſire, by inſuring ſtability to this work, to be as far "ſerviceable to the community, of which I have the honor to be "a member, as my feeble talents and my ſituation will admit, "forbid me to paſs over in ſilence. This ſhoal, the danger of "which I deprecate, is the want of a due punctuality in paying "the ſubſcriptions. Theſe being ſmall, each individual is but "too apt to ſuppoſe it a matter of great indifference whether he "pays *his* quota at the time appointed, or in ſix or twelve months "afterwards. This is a great miſtake: For let it be obſerved, "that the aggregate of theſe ſums (however trivial and inſignificant each may be, taken ſeparately) is the only fund for defraying the great and inevitable expences of the undertaking. "Theſe cannot be deferred. They are all payable in ready money: and it would but ill ſaitsfy the paper-maker and journeyman printer, &c. &c. to tell them, when money was due to "them, that I could not pay it;---that I *expected* money from "my ſubſcribers in two, three, or four months;---and that I "ſhould *then* pay them. If I told them ſuch a Canterbury tale, "I need not *expect* any more of their ſervices. It is, further, to "be obſerved, that the expence of ſending twice, thrice, or, as "is often the caſe, four times for the amount of a ſubſcription, "bears no ſmall proportion to the ſum received. After this explanation, it muſt be unneceſſary to requeſt of thoſe ſubſcribers, "who wiſh ſucceſs to the Muſeum, or deſire its proprietor may "receive the reward of his earneſt endeavours to gratify them, "that they will, at the completion of each volume, renew their "ſubſcription for the ſucceeding one. Thoſe gentlemen, who, "agreeably to the original plan, have already done this, are entitled to my thanks."

Thoſe gentlemen, who have taken ſubſcription papers, are requeſted to forward them to the printing-office before the 13th of January, 1788, as the liſt of ſubſcribers, intended to be prefixed to the third volume, will be put to preſs about that time.

†§† The ſubſcription is 18s. per annum---One half of which is to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the ſame ſum at the commencement of every ſucceeding volume.

⁂ Seaſonable country produce will be received in payment.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,
Or Let on Improving Leaſes,

A BODY of very valuable Farming LANDS in Northampton county, Pennſylvania, 12 or 15 miles from the New-York line, beginning on the head waters of Shohocking creek, about four miles from the river Delaware, and extending ſouth-weſterly about three miles, when the courſe of the lands turns from the ſouth, and runs nearly due weſt. The northernmoſt waters of the Equinunk touch two of the ſouthernmoſt lots. There is an ample quantity of graſs and meadow ground to each tract, and they are well timbered with beech, ſugar maple, birch, aſh, &c. The quality of theſe lands is in many inſtances very fine, and they will all make very good farms. Their produce will in a ſhort time be got to market on eaſy terms, from the improvement of the navigation of the Delaware, and of the Suſquehannah, a ſtream of which riſes in the weſtern part of the tracts, and runs northerly into that river at the Great Bend. The diſtance from Eaſton is about 80 miles. They have the advantage of moſt of the unimproved lands now offering for ſale or leaſe, in being very near to thick ſettlements that lie eaſtward and ſouthward of them, and in having the ſettlements on the Suſquehannah in New-York and Pennſylvania, with that river itſelf, to defend them from the Indians, if any diſturbances ſhould take place. The twenty-three townſhips granted lately by New-York to Maſſachuſetts lie on the north-weſt, and run nearly weſt of them to a great diſtance. As there is every reaſon to expect thoſe townſhips will have ſeveral hundred families on them in the courſe of 1788, they will form a frontier for the lands now offered. For terms, apply to CHARLES COXE, Eſq; Kingwood, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, GEORGE PALMER, Eſq; Moore townſhip, Northampton county, Captain WILLIAM CRAIG, Eaſton (who have actual ſurveys of the lands,) or in Philadelphia, to ctrM TENCH COXE,

Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Jan. 9, 1788. N. FRAZIER.

By virtue of an Order from the Orphan's Court of Berks county, will be expoſed to ſale, at public vendue, on the 26th day of January 1788, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN Tract of Land, ſituate in Exeter townſhip, in ſaid county, adjoining land of Samuel Lee, Richard Tea, and others, containing about 50 acres, whereon is an excellent Stone Griſt-mill, conveniently ſituated and built, either for merchant or country work, on a never failing ſtream. There is in ſaid mill two pair of ſtones, one of which is excellent burrs; there is alſo on ſaid premiſes an elegant ſtone dwelling-houſe, with other commodious ſtone buildings; late the eſtate of Judah Boone, deceaſed. Four hundred pounds of the purchaſe money to be paid within one week from the day of ſale. The ſale to begin at one o'clock, where due attendance will be given, by

THOMAS CHERINGTON, }
¶ THOMAS LEE, } Adminiſtrators.

Was found November 9, 1787, on the Egypt Road,

A Lady's TIPPET.

Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to the Printers, and paying the expence of this advertiſement, may have it again.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.

His Excellency Governor Randolph, of Virginia, in his letter to the Speaker of their Houſe of Delegates, expreſſes the ſtrongeſt apprehenſions of dreadful evils from a diſſolution of the union, whether the ſtates were to become thirteen unconnected ſovereignties, or to be thrown into two or three confederacies. He alſo fears the worſt poſſible conſequences from loſing *this opportunity* of eſtabliſhing a firm, energetic fœderal government. He talks of no machinations, tricks, or ſecret wickedneſs in the Fœderal Convention, and ſays, if the conſtitution is adopted, he ſhall think it his duty to acquieſce. He ſeems to have fallen into an error in one of the objections he makes againſt it; for he conſiders a member of the fœderal Senate as only amenable by impeachment before his colleagues.——Should a Senator be guilty of any crime, the following proceedings may be inſtituted againſt him——

1ſt. He may be impeached by the Houſe of Repreſentatives before the Senate, but there he cannot be puniſhed by fine, impriſonment, or death—but can only be expelled the Senate, and declared incapable of any other public truſt.

2dly. Should the Senate acquit or convict him, he may be proceeded againſt in the courts of the union for the commiſſion of any *malum prohibitum*, or any *malum in ſe*; i. e. for any breach of the exiſting laws, or the commiſſion of any thing criminal in itſelf; and here *the Senate cannot ſcreen him*.

3dly. He may be impeached *in the ſtate to which he belongs*, before the proper tribunal of impeachment; for he is a public ſervant of *the ſtate*, as well as a member of the fœderal legiſlature.

4thly. He may be proceeded againſt in the ſtate courts of common law for the commiſſion of any crime, or for any breach of the exiſting laws of the ſtate.

Mr. Randolph and Mr. R. H. Lee appear both to have fallen into the ſame error with reſpect to the *reſponſibility* of a Senator.

The reſt of the Union, ſays a correſpondent, may judge how ſincere the Minority of our Convention are in their jealouſies about the fœderal government, when they are informed of the following facts——

1ſt. That theſe gentlemen are *to a man* what are called Conſtitutionaliſts here, that is, Friends to our State Conſtitution, which they call *admirable* in their proteſt: And

2dly. That this conſtitution gives *all* legiſlative power to a *ſingle Houſe* of Repreſentatives.

3dly. That inſtead of a Governor and Council of three or five, we have an Executive Council of nineteen equal members on every vote.

4thly. That the county of Cheſter ſends only one of theſe Councillors, though it has 6000 electors, and the county of Luzerne ſends one alſo, though it has not 1000 electors.

5thly. That this *Executive* Council is our *Court of Impeachment*, with power to inflict all the puniſhments uſually attendant on conviction of impeachable offences——by which the higheſt criminal court of the ſtate is centered in the ſame hands with the Supreme Executive power.

6thly. That our conſtitution cannot be changed, without a recommendation of two thirds of *a Council of Cenſors*, a body choſen ſeptennially, in ſuch a manner that ſeven counties (Luzerne, Huntingdon, Fayette, Franklin, Dauphin, Bedford, Northumberland) having 13 members and 13000 electors, can prevent any alteration from being *even conſidered by a Convention*, though deſired by all the reſt of the counties, who have 57 members and 57000 electors.

That theſe are ſerious truths, no body can deny. Now let the Minority of the Pennſylvania Convention point out to impartial America, ſuch departures from the evident principles of Juſtice and Liberty in the Fœderal Government, of which they ſo roundly complain.

A correſpondent obſerves, the election of ſo honeſt and judicious a man as Mr. Sedgwick by the people of Stockbridge, in Maſſachuſetts, and one, who is ſo openly and ſo much in favor of the adoption of the new fœderal conſtitution, is a proof that even the late deluded inſurgents in that ſtate are pleaſed with the proceedings of the Fœderal Convention. The people of Cambridge, that ſeat of learning and genuine religion, have rejected the honorable Mr. Eldridge Gerry, and choſen in his ſtead the honorable Mr. Dana, one of their Supreme Judges, and late Envoy of the United States, in Ruſſia. It appears by the returns received at Boſton, that three fourths of the members of their ſtate convention are gentlemen who have given reaſon to believe them fœderal.

The honorable Mr. Langdon, late Governor of New-Hampſhire, ſigned the new conſtitution in the fœderal convention, and has ſince been open in ſupport of it. The honorable General Sullivan, the preſent Governor, has alſo declared his ſentiments to be decidedly in favor of the early adoption of it. From thoſe two ſymptoms, and the readineſs with which the aſſembly have called a convention, there can be no doubt but that the good people of New-Hampſhire will come heartily into the meaſure.

It has been ſaid by perſons not friendly to the new conſtitution, that it would not be well received in North-Carolina. This appears now to have been *their own hope*, rather than a well grounded opinion. The people of Edenton and of the county of Chowan have declared in favor of it with great zeal, and the ſame diſpoſition prevails in other parts.

The people of Maſſachuſetts give the moſt convincing proofs of their diſpoſitions in favor of the new government, by every account we can collect. Mr. *Dane*, one of their members of Congreſs, who acted in oppoſition to the propoſed conſtitution in its paſſage thro' that houſe, has been a candidate for a ſeat in their ſtate convention, but was rejected.

As the troubles in Holland were quite unſettled, by the London papers of the 23d of October, we may reaſonably hope, that the early adoption of the fœderal government will be likely to induce ſome of thoſe rich and induſtrious people to emigrate among us. They will have a voice in the choice of their governors or repreſentatives, which they have long deſired, and will be freed from the tyranny of religious teſts.

The late Fœderal Convention, ſays a Correſpondent, which framed the propoſed conſtitution of the United States, was elected by a unanimous vote of all the ſtates——conſequenrly it was compoſed of men of every principle and prejudice upon the ſubject of government. But ſhould a ſecond Convention be appointed, the members of it would be choſen by the fœderaliſts only, for they are evidently the majority now in *moſt*, if not in *all*, the ſtates. The conſequence of this might be, a Conſtitution much leſs acceptable to the antifœderaliſts than the one now offered to them. Under theſe circumſtances, is it not better for them to adopt the government under deliberation?---It is the duty of the antifœderaliſts, in a particular manner in Pennſylvania, to learn wiſdom from the conduct of the republican party, who, by oppoſing the conſtitution of the ſtate, threw themſelves out of their ſhare of power and offices. If the new government ſhould be a bad one, the kindeſt thing its oppoſers can do is, to join in ſupporting it---for in ſo doing they will beſt be able to alter it, or to ſhelter their friends and country from the evils and defects with which they charge it.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congreſs, dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1787.

"Gentlemen here who have pretty good information of what is doing in the eaſtern ſtates ſay, that Connecticut will be three to one in convention for the conſtitution---In New-Hampſhire almoſt, if not quite, unanimous; and Maſſachuſetts two to one; however a ſhort time will decide—ſhould this be actually the caſe, it will have great influence in New-York. I cannot think they will remain long oppoſed, with three ſtates on each hand who have already decided."

Extract of a letter dated Kingſton, Jamaica, November 12, 1787, received by the Live Oak, Capt. Irvine.

"We expect nothing elſe but a war with the French; the King's ſhips here are all getting in readineſs, and impreſſing ſeamen, to have them fully manned. The Packet ſailed this morning for England, with a frigate to convoy her through the Windward Paſſage."

Lloyd's liſt of October 12, ſtates, that the Sally, Armſtrong, from New-York for Liverpool, which was on ſhore near Duncannon, is got off, and gone into Waterford harbour.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

On a BILL of RIGHTS

IT is a ſingular property in the human mind, to transfer the habits of one country into another, where they are often both ridiculous and improper.

The natives of Holland, it is ſaid, uſe foot-ſtoves at the Cape of Good Hope. They build their houſes with projections from the upper ſtory, in order to raiſe their furniture by means of a rope and pulley from the water, which in many of their cities runs by their doors. This form the firſt ſettlers gave to their houſes, twenty miles from navigable water, in the ſtate of New-York.

The ſame attachment to *forms* and *habits* has obtained in America upon the ſubject of government, that has obtained among the Hollanders upon the ſubjects of foot-ſtoves and houſes.

A bill of rights has been demanded in England, becauſe in that country the kings *confer* liberty upon the people.

In the United States, the people derive their liberty from nature, and they delegate ſuch parts of it only to their ſervants, as are neceſſary for its better preſervation.

The very idea of a bill of rights, and of a compact, is a diſhonorable one to freemen. It implies that we are inſenſible of our dignity, as the ſovereigns of our country, and as the only ſource of power. It changes the places of rulers and ruled. It diſpoſes us to look upon our rulers as our maſters,—whereas they are nothing but our ſervants.

What ſhould we think of a gentleman, who, upon hiring a waiting-man, ſhould ſay to him—"My friend, pleaſe to take notice, before we come together, that I ſhall always claim the liberty of eating when and what I pleaſe, of fiſhing and hunting upon my own ground, of keeping as many horſes and hounds as I can maintain, and of ſpeaking and writing my ſentiments upon all ſubjects." A ſervant muſt be a fool, who would not ſuppoſe ſuch a maſter to be a madman. If he replied to him at all, he would certainly tell him, that "he had a right to do as he pleaſed---that his buſineſs was only to obey his orders---and that when he refuſed to do this, he was at liberty to diſcharge him."

Liberty can never be ſafe, nor can governments ever be reformed in America, 'till we baniſh European, and in particular Britiſh, ideas of the nature of the one and of the origin of the other.

Place the ſovereignty in the People, and all the myſteries of government which have ariſen out of kingcraft and prieſtcraft tumble to the duſt.

We walked ſo long half-bent under the Britiſh government, that we have not, in the twelfth year of our Independence, learned to walk upright. We reſemble old ſoldiers who have been diſcharged from an army, who, though independent and affluent afterwards, irreſiſtibly and mechanically pull off their hats, at the ſight of an officer who has formerly commanded them.

Inſtead of forming creatures to treat *us* with reſpect and homage, when we chooſe our rulers, we immediately become idolaters, and worſhip the work of *our own* hands. No wonder, therefore, rulers are ſo prone to tyranny. They are encouraged to it by the want of knowledge among the people. The ſight of a bill of rights is at any time enough to kindle a fire of perſecution againſt liberty "I gave," ſays a ruler---and therefore "I have a right to take away."

Let theſe truths ſink deep into our hearts: that the people are the maſters of their rulers, and that rulers are the ſervants of the people---that men cannot *give* to themſelves what they *own* from nature---that a free government is no more than a few plain directions to a number of ſervants, how to take care of a part of their maſters property---and that a maſter reſerves to himſelf the excluſive care of all that property, and of *every thing elſe* which he has not committed to the care of thoſe ſervants.

When the people of America are as much enlightened upon the affairs of government, as they now are upon other things, they will conſider the noiſe that has been made about a bill of rights, as we now conſider the ſtories that were told a century ago about conjurors and witches.

One of the People.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quarterly meeting of the Society for alleviating the miſeries of Public Priſons will be held at the Lodge, in Lodge-Alley, on Monday evening, the 14th inſtant, at 6 o'clock, when the attendance of the members is particularly requeſted, an election being then to be held of officers for the Society for the preſent year.

J. SWANWICK, Secretary to the Society.

To be Let, and entered on the firſt of March next,

A HOUSE and Tan-yard, a few miles from this city, on a public road, advantageous for getting ſkins and hides in any quantity. Said place is beautifully ſituated and in good repair, and calculated to carry on the tanning buſineſs to advantage. A part of the premiſes was formerly occupied as a ſtore to great advantage, and would ſuit a perſon in that branch of buſineſs. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

BETWEEN fifteen and ſixteen hundred acres of land, being on the ſouth ſide of Great Gunpowder river, in Baltimore county, Maryland. It extends upwards of two miles on the ſaid river, and joins on the lands of Charles Ridgely. About half the tract is cleared, the land is of excellent quality, is about 12 miles from the town of Baltimore, and two north of the road leading from ſaid town to York, in Pennſylvania. It will be ſold, either together or in different lots, to ſuit the purchaſer. Fifteen per cent. muſt be paid at the purchaſe, the remainder may be paid by inſtallments of three or four years, on giving proper ſecurity, with intereſt. Thoſe inclining to purchaſe may apply to John Nicholson, Merchant, in Baltimore, and the tenants on the land will ſhew the ſame.

There is alſo adjoining the above tract an undivided half of a mill ſeat, which will be diſpoſed of either ſeparately or with any part of the above land. It is ſuppoſed equal to any mill ſeat on the continent, there being ſituations for four or five mills, eaſily ſupplied with water from the river. †

STOLEN in the night between the 13th and 14th of December laſt, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Milford townſhip, Northampton county, about half a mile from George Clein's tavern, a brown MARE, 14 or 15 years old, about 14 hands high, has neither brand nor ear-mark, ſhod all round immediately before ſhe was ſtolen, has a very ſtrong mane, trots and paces, carries her head very low, and is with fold; was alſo ſtolen on the ſame night, a good ſaddle and curb bridle. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare, ſaddle and bridle, ſo as the owner may have them again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, and Thirty Shillings more for the thief, if ſecured, brought to juſtice, and convicted of the theft, paid by ¶

Jan. 1, 1788. ABRAHAM KRIEBEL.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 19th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newgarden, containing 65 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Benjamin Maſon, Benjamin Brown and others; late the eſtate of Enoch Betts; ſeized, taken in execution, and to be ſold, by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 21ſt day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland, containing 106 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of David Lloyd, Benjamin Butler, John Butler and others; late the eſtate of Joſeph Lloyd; ſeized, taken in execution, and to be ſold, by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 22d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, containing 280 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of James Smith, Stephen Harlen, Joel Harlen and others; late the eſtate of Abner Cloud; ſeized, taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept, from under the hands and ſeals of the truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 29th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 250 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Robert Green, John Taylor and others; ſaid tract of land to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of James Starrett, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept, from under the hands and ſeals of the truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 30th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Bentley, Jeſſe Taylor and others; ſaid tract of land to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Nathaniel Jefferies, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

December 29, 1787.

CAME to the Nag's head tavern, on Barrenhill, a ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, about 13 hands high, ſuppoſed to be between 5 and 6 years old. Whoever has loſt him, may have him again, by applying to PETER MILLER, and paying charges. ¶

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold Wholeſale or Retail,
by HALL and SELLERS, at the New-Printing-
Office, oppoſite the Jerſey Market,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

For the Year 1788.

Bank of NORTH-AMERICA,

DECEMBER 18, 1787,

THE Stockholders of this Bank are deſired to take notice, that an Election of twelve Directors for the enſuing year will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 14th of January next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, of the townſhip of Newlin, county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, did paſs a judgement bond to a certain George M'Corkhill, of the ſame place, for the ſum of £ 103 4 9, in the month of October or November, 1786, and on the 19th of November, 1787, did pay to the ſaid George M'Corkhill the aboveſaid ſum in full, together with the intereſt, and took his receipt therefor; but being now informed that the ſaid M'Corkhill has left the neighbourhood, on account of ſome charges alledged againſt him, and he being poſſeſſed of the aforeſaid bond, it is preſumed he may endeavour to make an aſſignment of the ſame: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from accepting an aſſignment thereof, as I am determined not to pay the ſaid ſum a ſecond time. Witneſs my hand, this 15th day of December, 1787,

¶ JOHN BAILY.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS the houſe and ſtore of the ſubſcriber was broke open in the morning of the 23d inſtant, and a number of articles ſtolen and carried off, among which were, ſix large ſilver table ſpoons, one cream jug, one pair ſugar tongs, marked S. A. M. in a cypher, ſix tea ſpoons, marked S. A. M. one pair large ſilver ſhoe buckles, maker's name A. D. one pair of mens calfſkin ſhoes, which had been worn ſome time, ſeveral pair of new coarſe ſtrong ditto, ſome few loaves of ſugar, with bohea tea, coffee, candles, indigo, and ſome caſh in coppers and ſmall pieces of ſilver, quantity not known. Any perſon ſecuring the above goods, ſo as the owner may get them again, ſhall receive Eight Dollars reward, and Eight more for the thieves, if brought to juſtice, paid by ‡ SOLOMON M'NAIR.

Philadelphia, December 25, 1787.

December 16, 1787.

WHEREAS John Johnſton, of Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, hath obtained an obligation from me, the ſubſcriber, containing the ſum of ſixty pounds, payable at different times, the firſt of which is twenty pounds, ſpecified in ſaid obligation to be payable ſome time in March next enſuing. And as the ſaid John Johnſton hath not complied with his agreement, for which I entered into the ſaid obligation, and I have received no value therefor, Theſe are therefore to forbid all perſons to take any aſſignment thereon, as I am reſolved not to diſcharge the ſame until obliged thereto by due courſe of law.

¶ JOSEPH NICHOLSON.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 25th of March next,

A PLANTATION in Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, within about four miles of the city, containing about 60 acres; there is on ſaid place an excellent brick houſe and kitchen, two orchards of grafted fruit, of the beſt kinds, a well of excellent water, and 22½ acres of beſt bank meadow. Its near ſituation to the city makes it more valuable, as the markets may be attended daily. For further particulars, enquire of

Philad. Dec. 17, 1787. § JOSEPH LYNN.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of NICHOLAS BRUMM, are deſired to make payment thereof to the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of January next, as the law will be put in force after that date; and his creditors are requeſted to ſend their accounts in for ſettlement, to

WILLIAM MOORE, }
PETER SOUDER, } Aſſignees.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inſt. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with ſtars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, ſix years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the ſame, upon delivering them to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

October 29, 1787. § THOMAS PENROSE.

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber

Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia*,

HE begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to carry on the buſineſs of Auctioneer, at the Store in Front-ſtreet lately occupied by *Arthur St. Clair & Co.* where he is now ready to receive GOODS for PUBLIC SALE; and aſſures thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him, of his utmoſt attention to their intereſt, and punctuality of payment.

The ſtated days of ſale for Dry Goods at ſaid ſtore are *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*, and Furniture on *Wedneſdays*, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of David Schaffer, ſenior, deceaſed,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premiſes, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made eaſy by the ſubſcribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
3m CHRISTOPHER KUCHER, }
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, } Executors.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL,

ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing ſtream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well ſecured. The Griſt-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within theſe three months, is in good repair and fitted for making ſuperfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almoſt new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn 30 by 40 feet, ſhingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently ſtable 6 cows and 8 horſes, has a good threſhing floor and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewiſe a ſtone cave, with a ſmoak-houſe at top and a cooper's ſhop. For terms of ſale, apply to THOMAS KINSEY, on the premiſes, or to SAMUEL ROBESON, in Vine near Front-ſtreet. †

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not ſold before the 20th of January next, they will be let.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, Cheſter county, two miles from the new court-houſe, and 23 from Philadelphia, containing 300 acres of land (late the eſtate of Ellis Davis, deceaſed) 100 acres well timbered, 40 acres of excellent meadow, well watered by the never failing ſtream and main branch of Cheſter creek; the upland ſoil very good for grain or paſture, it being within three miles of ſeveral limekilns, which will be very convenient for limeing at a very ſmall expence, and will be found to be very agreeable to the ſoil; there is on ſaid plantation two young orchards of fruit-trees, a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on a floor, with a large ſtone kitchen adjoining the ſame, with a pump and well of good water therein, a large ſtone and frame barn, 80 feet in length and 35 in breadth, with two threſhing-floors, all well ſtabled under, ſufficient to contain 50 horſes; ſaid plantation will be ſold altogether, or divided into two farms, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes and know the terms of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near the premiſes.

WILLIAM SMITH,
† GEORGE DAVIES and
Goſhen, Dec. 6, 1787. ISAAC HAINS, jun.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION in the townſhip of Goſhen, and county of Cheſter, within two miles of the new court-houſe and gaol, containing 123 acres; there are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, log barn, and other out-houſes, about ten acres of meadow made, and a quantity more may be made by a conſtant ſtream running through the premiſes, about ſixty acres of good woodland. The payments will be made eaſy and title good. For further particulars, enquire of EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff, or MORDECAI BALDERSON, on the premiſes.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, nine doors below Race-ſtreet, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
West-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Liſbon, }
Mountain, }
Teneriffe, } WINES,
Fyal }
Gin by the Caſe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Cuſtomers will favour him with their continuance. † ctf

A Journeyman Fuller and Shearer,

WHO can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to JOSEPH HARRIS, Fuller, at Colonel William Scudder's Mills, near Princeton, in New-Jerſey. Nov. 17. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Philip Ulrich, late of Pileſgrove, Salem county, New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to THOMAS SALTAR, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1787. §

Reading, November 27, 17[illegible]

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, iſſued out of the court of common pleas of the county of Berks, will be expoſed to Sale, on Monday, the 14th day of January next, at the houſe of John Cinle, tavern-keeper, in Exeter townſhip, Berks county, eight ſeveral tracts or parcels of land, moſtly contiguous to or not far diſtant from each other, and ſituate on the waters of Hay creek and Six-pence creek, in Robeſon townſhip, in the ſaid county, near to Birdſborough forge, containing in the whole 1341 acres 54 perches with the uſual allowance. A plan of which ſaid lands may be ſeen at my office in Reading. Credit will be given for part of the conſideration money, on receiving good ſecurity. The ſale to begin preciſely at 12 o'clock. The ſaid premiſes being late the eſtate of Mark Bird, Eſq; levied on, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

The partnerſhip of Roſs & Vaughan,

HAVING expired; all thoſe who have any demands againſt the houſe, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement to the ſubſcriber; and ſuch as are indebted are requeſted to pay their ballances to him without delay.---

HE HAS FOR SALE,

The brig Adriana, burthen 2000 barrels.
The ſhip Henrietta, burthen 3000 barrels.
They are fine veſſels and ready to take in cargoes.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Fyal and Madeira wine,
A few caſes very *choice Claret*,
A variety of French wines,
Iriſh linen 7-8 and 4 quarters wide,
Sheetings and oznabrigs.

Oct. 10. 1787. 6 w. JOHN VAUGHAN.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north ſide of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and Front and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horſes are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He alſo propoſes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horſes by the week, day or night, and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may eepend upon the ſtricteſt attention and care.

He has alſo provided himſelf with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horſes, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the ſame.

The greateſt punctuality and attention will be paid to the above buſineſs, by the public's humble ſervant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia Auguſt 6, 1787. § 10s. ctf.

WILLIAM SANSOM,

HAS for Sale, at his STORE on the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, three doors below Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the George Tavern,---A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the ſeaſon, part of which are juſt opened, and will be diſpoſed of upon reaſonable terms.----Likewiſe

Red Lead, Silver Watches, Window-glaſs, and Sixpenny Nails. 6 w.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Muſtard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for ſale, at their ſtore, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets; where is wanted a quantity of good Muſtard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Buſhel, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of thoſe who have it in their power and wiſh to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a ſmall part of their ground for this ſeed, which ſown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows ſpontaneouſly, the price alone may be a ſufficient inducement to gather it in ſeaſon. ew3m.

For SALE, by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

ENGLISH ſheet iron 16, 20 and 24 inches broad, beſt double FF gunpowder in quarter caſks, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs and braſs wire, black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, German ſcythes, ſtraw knives and wheſtones, boxes of quart and pint glaſs tumblers, ſuperfine moreens, corduroys, Leghorn hats, calimancoes, boxes of Dreſden tea-cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, pewter table and tea ſpoons, ſhoe buckles, ſleeve buttons, pins, needles, double ſcrew gimblets, Dutch looking glaſſes, metal buttons, ſhoemakers knives, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, watch chryſtals, fuſee chains and pendants, brown hempen thread for manufacturers, bar iron by the ton, &c. &c.

N. B. He has to LET, a very large, commodious, Brick STORE, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, ſuitable for a wholeſale grocer, dry good merchant, or for a vendue ſtore. October 16. 2 m.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold, Wholeſale and Retail, by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At his PRITING-OFFICE in Trenton,

The New-Jerſey Almanack

For the Year of our LORD 1788.

Containing (beſide the uſual aſtronomical Calculations) a variety of inſtructive and entertaining Matter in PROSE and VERSE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, THE

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,

Agreed to in Convention at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1788. THE NUMB. 3007.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1788.

To the Hon. RICHARD HENRY LEE, *Eſquire.*

S I R,

YOUR name has been given to the people of America, in a letter to the Governor of Virginia, with a number of obſervations of the utmoſt importance to the public happineſs. Authoriſed by this circumſtance and the privileges of an American citizen, I have undertaken to addreſs you. Though my want of information and the neceſſary talents may prevent my doing complete juſtice to the particular point which I mean to inveſtigate, I promiſe you the reſpect due to your character, and to the honorable employments you have held in the ſervice of our common country. Should I ſuggeſt to you or any other fellow-citizen facts and conſiderations ſufficient to remove this objection to the fœderal conſtitution, my wiſhes will be fulfilled. At all events, however, I ſhall avail myſelf of the attention which your name will enſure to my addreſs, and will carry it, by that advantage, to the minds of our countrymen.

The power of enacting commercial laws by " a bare majority," of the congreſſional legiſlature, appears to be a principal objection in your view of the ſubject, and, if I am rightly informed, it is conſidered in the ſame light by the two Honorable Virginians, who withheld their names from the act of the fœderal convention. Such names, Sir, and objections upon ſo grand a point, it is not my intention to treat lightly, yet your remarks muſt be diſpaſſionately canvaſſed, without any undue reſpect to the eminent characters that ſuggeſt or ſupport them.

In order to aſcertain in what manner the legiſlative powers of the United States will be exerciſed on the commercial ſubject, it will be neceſſary to trace the fœderal legiſlature up to its ſeveral ſources. You ſpeak of the ſuppoſed danger from this power of Congreſs as an object of peculiar apprehenſion to the five ſouthern ſtates, from whence I preſume, and I hope not unfairly, that you concur with me in conſidering *their* true intereſts as decidedly agricultural—and in believing that the fœderal legiſlature, whether in the one branch or in the other, ſo far as it ſhall be conſtituted by them, will be duly attentive to the landed intereſts of America, and cautious againſt any injurious meaſures which may be attempted by the mercantile repreſentatives. Your candour will readily grant, that to thoſe five ſouthern ſtates we may add *Delaware* and *New-Jerſey*, two ſtates the moſt abſolutely agricultural of any in the union, by reaſon of the adjacent ſituations of Philadelphia and New-York.

Before we proceed to conſider the true leading intereſts and views of the ſix remaining members of our confederacy, let us remember, that upon your own ſtatement and the evidence of facts it is clearly eſtabliſhed, that in the ſenate of America we ſhall always be certain of a majority of two devoted to her landed intereſts and in the houſe of repreſentatives of a majority of three, for Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Jerſey are to ſend fourteen votes to the ſenate, which has twenty-ſix members, and thirty four to the fœderal houſe of repreſentatives, whoſe whole number is ſixty-five. The erection of Kentucke and Vermont, which appear certain, into independent governments, the increaſing population of the weſtern parts of the Atlantic ſtates and the eſtabliſhment of new members of the union on the lands of Congreſs, will all operate to leſſen the weight of the ſix ſtates, in regard to which your apprehenſion exiſts, and will increaſe that preponderancy which we ſee the other ſeven already poſſeſs.

Let us now turn our cool, but cloſe, attention to thoſe ſix ſtates, from whoſe ſuppoſed views and intereſts theſe apprehenſions ariſe. As Pennſylvania enjoys as great a ſhare of foreign commerce as any of the number, and as her true ſituation is the moſt minutely known to me, I will begin there. The city of Philadelphia, the centre of our commerce, or rather its only mart, ſends five members to our ſtate legiſlature. The diſtrict of Southwark has always weight enough to nominate one member of the county of Philadelphia; and that part of the Northern Liberties, which joins the city, has always the opportunity of nominating another county member. Theſe form *the whole commercial repreſentation* in our Aſſembly, upon the moſt exaggerated ſtatement. Seven perſons only in a houſe, which conſiſts of ſixty-nine members; a little more than *one tenth* of the body. There is not in this commonwealth, nor can there ever be, another ſea port. Reſiding out of Philadelphia, and its above appurtenances, there is not one merchant. But the tree is ever beſt known by its fruits. The majority of the Pennſylvania members of Congreſs, elected by the ballots of our legiſlature, are not commercial men. Of our delegates for the laſt year, and of our delegates for the current year, four out of five in each appointment have not the ſmalleſt intereſt in trade. The fifth, in each year, we find to be the prior of a reſpectable mercantile houſe; but though his property in trade muſt be very conſiderable, and his commercial connexions are certainly extenſive, it is equally certain that his landed eſtate and his monies in our public funds are, *each*, greater in amount than his capital in trade. It is alſo a well known fact, that the moſt influential merchants of Pennſylvania are *very capital land-holders* in the various counties of this ſtate and of thoſe adjacent, from Virginia to New-York, incluſive. To ſuch a degree are they connected with the agricultural intereſt, that I will venture to aſſert in this paper, which is to be publiſhed under their eyes, that the property employed by them (taken collectively) in every ſpecies of commerce is very far ſhort of the value of their landed eſtates. How different from theſe are the circumſtances of the merchants of Holland, France, or even of Great-Britain, yet how unavailing is the influence of the repreſentatives of the trading and manufacturing towns in that commercial country, when the landed gentlemen unite againſt them—We know that on thoſe occaſions, when conteſts ariſe in our legiſlature between the agricultural and commercial members, the latter are ever obliged to yield to the irreſiſtible power of the landed intereſt: and from the conſtruction of the houſe, which is truly ſtated in this letter, as well as from the unalterable nature of things in Pennſylvania, this muſt ever be the caſe. The importance of our commerce is *well* underſtood, but its moſt ſincere and powerful friends admit, and even aſſert the ſuperior importance of agriculture.

Omitting at this time to ſay any thing of Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland and New-Hampſhire, as leſs extenſive in commerce than New-York and Maſſachuſetts, I will venture to affirm, without detailing the ſituation of the two latter ſtates, that the comparative weight of their merchants is very much the ſame, when oppoſed to their country gentlemen, as has been ſtated in reſpect to Pennſylvania. A little more or leſs it muſt neceſſarily be, but the difference is very greatly in favor of their farmers—If a doubt can exiſt in regard to either of them, it muſt be with reſpect to Maſſachuſetts, but that will vaniſh, when we remember their great ſuperiority over this ſtate in the number of *free white* inhabitants.

By way of general review of this ſubject, I ſhall give you the ſubſtance and nearly the words of a late publication on " the Principles of a commercial ſyſtem for the United States," addreſſed to the fœderal convention, during their late ſitting, by *a merchant* (not a landholder) of Philadelphia.

Juſt opinions (ſays this writer) on our general affairs, muſt neceſſarily precede ſuch a wiſe ſyſtem of commercial regulations, as will extend our trade as far as it can be carried without affecting unfavourably our other weighty intereſts. It may therefore be uſeful to take a comparative view of the two moſt important objects in the United States: our *agriculture* and *commerce*.

In a country bleſſed with a fertile ſoil and a climate admitting ſteady labor, where the cheapneſs of land tempts the European from his home, and the manufacturer from his trade, we are led, by a few moments of reflection, to fix on *agriculture as the great leading intereſt*. From this we ſhall find moſt of our advantages reſult, ſo far as they ariſe from the nature of our affairs, and where they are not produced by the coercion of laws: the fiſheries are the principal exception. In order to make a true eſtimate of the magnitude of agriculture, we muſt remember, that it is encouraged by few or no duties on the importation of rival produce—that, with a ſmall exception in favor of our fiſheries, it furniſhes outward cargoes not only for all our own ſhips, but thoſe alſo which foreign nations ſend to our ports, or in other words, that it pays for all our importations; that it ſupplies a part of the cloathing of our people, and the food of them and their cattle; that what is conſumed at home, including the materials for manufacturing, is four or five times the value of what is exported; that the number of people employed in agriculture, is at leaſt *nine parts in ten* of the inhabitants of America, that therefore the planters and farmers form the body of the militia, the bulwark of the nation; that the value of property occupied by agriculture, is manifold greater than that of the property employed in any other way; that the ſettlement of our waſte lands, and ſubdividing our improved farms is every year increaſing the pre-eminence of the agricultural intereſt, that the reſources we derive from it are at all times certain and indiſpenſibly neceſſary; and laſtly, that the rural life promotes health and morality by its active nature, and by keeping our people from the luxuries and vices of the towns. In ſhort, agriculture appears to be the ſpring of our commerce, and the parent of our manufactures.

The commerce of America, including our exports, imports, ſhipping, manufactures, and fiſheries, may be properly conſidered as forming one intereſt. So uninformed and miſtaken have many of us been, that it has been ſtated as the greateſt object in our affairs, and I fear it is yet believed by ſome to be the moſt important intereſt of New-England. But from the beſt calculations I have been able to make, I cannot raiſe the proportion of property, or the number of men employed in manufactures, fiſheries, navigation and trade, to one eighth of the property and people occupied by agriculture, *even in that commercial quarter of the union*. In making this eſtimate I have deducted ſomething from the value and population of the large towns for the idle and diſſipated, for thoſe who live upon their incomes, and for ſupernumerary domeſtic ſervants. But the diſproportion is much greater, taking the union at large, for ſeveral of the ſtates have little commerce and no manufactures—others have no commerce, and ſcarcely manufacture any thing. The timber, iron, cordage, and many other articles neceſſary for building ſhips to fiſh or trade—nine parts in ten of their cargoes—the ſubſiſtance of the manufacturers, and much of their raw materials—are the produce of our lands. In almoſt all of the countries of Europe, judicious writers have conſidered commerce as the handmaid of agriculture. If true there, with us it muſt be unqueſtionable, for we have few manufactories to throw into the ſcale againſt the landed intereſt. We have in our lands full employment for our preſent inhabitants, and inſtead of ſending colonies to new-diſcovered iſlands, we have adjoining townſhips and counties, whoſe vacant fields wait the future increaſe of our people.

As a comparative view of the importance of our various intereſts thus terminates in a decided and great ſuperiority of AGRICULTURE over all the reſt combined, as emigration and natural increaſe are daily adding to the number of our planters and farmers, as the ſtates are poſſeſſed of millions of vacant acres, that court the cultivator's hand, as the ſettlement of theſe immenſe tracts will greatly and ſteadily increaſe the objects of taxation, the reſources, the powers of the country, as they will prove an inherent treaſure of which neither folly nor chance can deprive us, we ſhould be careful to do nothing that can interrupt this happy progreſs of our affairs. But ſhould we, from a miſconception of our true intereſts, or from any other cauſe, form a ſyſtem of commercial regulations, prejudicial to this great maſs of property, to this great body of the people, we ſhall injure our country during the continuance of the error, and muſt finally adopt a plan which will promote that evident, moſt important, and eſſential intereſt—THE AGRICULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Here, Sir, let us pauſe a moment. Let us conſider with that candor, which I am ſure you love, and which the intereſting nature of the ſubject requires, the foregoing facts and obſervations. Two concluſions, it appears to me, will inevitably reſult from them in a mind as juſt and enlightened as yours; 1ſt, that ſince there is no ſtate legiſlature in our confederacy, wherein the landed gentlemen will not at all times form a great and commanding majority, and as there are ſome in which a commercial intereſt is entirely unknown, ſo there is an unqueſtionable certainty that much the greater part of the fœderal ſenate, whom they are to depute, will be always attached to the agricultural intereſt; and 2dly, as there is no ſtate in the union in which the planters or farmers do not form an irreſiſtible majority of the people at large, and as there are ſome in which *a permanent mercantile houſe* is not to be found, ſo there is alſo an indubitable certainty, that much the greater part of the fœderal repreſentatives will be always devoted to the landed intereſt of the United States.

But, Sir, let us proceed to your next difficulty on this point. You aſk, how are you to build ſhips in your commonwealth, and from whence are you to procure ſeamen? I will venture to promiſe you as many Virginia built ſhips as you can *profitably* employ, on as low terms as they can be built in Philadelphia or New-York. There is nothing in our commerce more certain; and the merchants of this city know it from the experience of real facts. The port of Philadelphia has ever had among the veſſels belonging to it great numbers built in the other ſtates, the ſouthern as well as the northern. In regard to ſeamen, Pennſylvania has few natives in that line. Certain employment, and a little higher wages, will draw them to Virginia from New-England, the Weſt-Indies and Europe, as they have always drawn them to Philadelphia.

With reſpect to the ſhipping of America, I am very doubtful whether the merchants of thoſe ſtates that have not large and valuable *exports* will continue *to own* veſſels in any great numbers. Many will no doubt be built there; but when our country and our commerce is once more brought to order, the merchants reſiding at the great ſcenes of *export* will find it profitable and convenient to purchaſe or build ſhips, by which the northern *owner* will be ſo far interfered with. I will venture, therefore, to predict, that however cheap veſſels may be hereafter in New England, there will be many built on the waters of the Cheſapeak, and very many owned by the merchants reſiding on them. Already is the matter arrived to ſuch a point, that few men deſire to be permanent owners of veſſels in the New England ſtates. That country has been much deceived by looking to the example of Holland, to produce whoſe commercial aggrandizement many circumſtances conſpired, that do not exiſt at this time, and which can never take place in America. That province was an aſylum of religious liberty, or at leaſt of toleration, for the oppreſſed people of the ſurrounding nations, a point on which all our ſtates muſt be happy and *equal*, as long as no religious teſt is neceſſary to a ſhare in our fœderal government. Holland was alſo an aſylum of political liberty, in regard to which the ſouthern ſtates will be on a footing with the northern. The Dutch lived amongſt ſurrounding nations, who, in the early days of their republic, paid no regard to commerce; whereas every ſtate in America views it with an eager, deſiring eye, and purſues it to the utmoſt of her power. And laſtly, the Dutch provinces had, by various means, amaſſed ſo large a monied capital, and obtained ſuch a footing in regard to foreign colonies, neceſſary in the European trade, before the importance of commerce was diſcovered by their neighbours, that it was impoſſible to contend with the mighty force of the firſt, or to deprive them of their ſtrong hold of the laſt. This you know, Sir, was the ſituation of Holland; but in the affairs of the United States, foreign colonies ſubſervient to commerce muſt for a long time remain not even a matter of expectation or deſire, and if ever the time ſhall arrive when the American confederacy will poſſeſs ſuch dependencies, they muſt be equally acceſſible to the veſſels of the ſouthern ſtates, and to thoſe of the northern. With reſpect to a powerful monied capital, the value of their productions muſt, *with the ſame republican habits and manners*, give our ſouthern citizens a decided ſuperiority over their northern brethren.

The ſteady and unalterable courſe of events is daily increaſing the weight of *agriculture*, and of *the ſouthern ſtates*. If we caſt our eyes upon a map of America, we ſhall inſtantly perceive, that even the unſettled parts of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, greatly exceed the whole country of New-England. Emigration *to* the eaſtern ſtates never takes place, but *from thence* it conſtantly does, and will keep down their numbers; while, by that very circumſtance, as well as by emigration from Europe, will the people of the *weſtern* and *ſouthern* country increaſe and multiply, carrying annually to a greater degree the eſtabliſhed preponderancy of *agriculture*, and throwing ſtill greater weight into *the ſouthern* ſcale.

The apprehenſions you entertain concerning the interference of the commercial with the agricultural intereſts of the United States ought not to have been reſerved. I rejoice at your explicit declaration of them, becauſe I hope it may lead thoſe, whoſe particular duty it is, to give the ſubject a thorough inveſtigation, which I confidently truſt will terminate in the total diſſipation of their fears.

I have the honor to be,

With very great reſpect,

Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

AN AMERICAN.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. XI.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

THE importance of the union, in a commercial light, is one of thoſe points, about which there is leaſt room to entertain a difference of opinion, and which has in fact commanded the moſt general aſſent of men, who have any acquaintance with the ſubject. This applies as well to our intercourſe with foreign countries, as with each other.

There are appearances to authoriſe a ſuppoſition that the adventurous ſpirit, which diſtinguiſhes the commercial character of America, has already excited uneaſy ſenſations in ſeveral of the maritime powers of Europe. They ſeem to be apprehenſive of our too great interference in that carrying trade, which is the ſupport of their navigation and the foundation of their naval ſtrength. Thoſe of them, which have colonies in America, look forward to what this country is capable of becoming with painful ſolicitude. They forſee the dangers that many threaten their American dominions from the neighbourhood of ſtates, which have all the diſpoſitions, and would poſſeſs all the means, requiſite to the creation of a powerful marine. Impreſſions of this kind will naturally indicate the policy of foſtering diviſions among us, and of depriving us, as far as poſſible, of an ACTIVE COMMERCE in our own bottoms. This would anſwer the three-fold purpoſe of preventing our interference in their navigation, of monopolizing the profits of our trade, and of clipping the wings by which we might ſoar to dangerous greatneſs. Did not prudence forbid the detail, it would not be difficult to trace, by facts, the workings of this policy to the cabinets of miniſters.

If we continue united, we may counteract a policy ſo unfriendly to our proſperity in a variety of ways. By prohibitory regulations, extending at the ſame time throughout the ſtates, we may oblige foreign countries to bid againſt each other for the privileges of our markets. This aſſertion will not appear chimerical to thoſe, who are able to appreciate the importance of the markets of three millions of people----increaſing in rapid progreſſion, for the moſt part excluſively addicted to agriculture, and likely from local circumſtances to remain ſo---to any manufacturing nation; and the immenſe difference there would be to the trade and navigation of ſuch a nation, between a direct communication in its own ſhips, and an indirect conveyance of its products and returns, to and from America, in the ſhips of another country. Suppoſe, for inſtance, we had a government in America, capable of excluding Great-Britain (with whom we have at preſent no treaty of commerce) from all our ports, what would be the probable operation of this ſtep upon her politics? Would it not enable us to negociate with the faireſt proſpect of ſucceſs for commercial privileges, of the moſt valuable and extenſive kind, in the dominions of that kingdom? When theſe queſtions have been aſked upon other occaſions, they have received a plauſible, but not a ſolid or ſatisfactory, anſwer. It has been ſaid that prohibitions on our part would produce no change in the ſyſtem of Britain; becauſe ſhe could proſecute her trade with us through the medium of the Dutch, who would be her immediate cuſtomers and pay-maſters for thoſe articles which were wanted for the ſupply of our markets. But would not her navigation be materially injured, by the loſs of the important advantage of being her own carrier in that trade? Would not the principal part of its profits be intercepted by the Dutch, as a compenſation for their agency and riſk? Would not the mere circumſtance of freight occaſion a conſiderable deduction? Would not ſo circuitous an intercourſe facilitate the competitions of other nations, by enhancing the price of Britiſh commodities in our markets, and by transferring to other hands the management of this intereſting branch of the Britiſh commerce?

A mature conſideration of the objects ſuggeſted by theſe queſtions will juſtify a belief, that the real diſadvantages to Britain from ſuch a ſtate of things, conſpiring with the prepoſſeſſions of a great part of the nation in favor of the American trade, and with the importunities of the Weſt-India iſlands, would produce a relaxation in her preſent ſyſtem, and would let us into the enjoyment of privileges in the markets of thoſe iſlands and elſewhere, from which our trade would derive the moſt ſubſtantial benefits. Such a point gained from the Britiſh government, and which could not be expected without an equivalent in exemptions and immunities in our markets, would be likely to have a correſpondent effect on the conduct of other nations, who would not be inclined to ſee themſelves altogether ſupplanted in our trade.

A further reſource for influencing the conduct of European nations towards us, in this reſpect, would ariſe from the eſtabliſhment of a fœderal navy. There can be no doubt that the continuance of the union, under an efficient government, would put it in our power, at a period not very diſtant, to create a navy, which, if it could not vie with thoſe of the great maritime powers, would at leaſt be of reſpectable weight, if thrown into the ſcale of either of two contending parties. This would be more peculiarly the caſe in relation to operations in the Weſt-Indies. A few ſhips of the line ſent opportunely to the reinforcement of either ſide would often be ſufficient to decide the fate of a campaign, on the event of which intereſts of the greateſt magnitude were ſuſpended. Our poſition is in this reſpect a very commanding one. And if to this conſideration we add that of the uſefulneſs of ſupplies from this country, in the proſecution of military operations in the Weſt-Indies, it will readily be perceived, that a ſituation ſo favourable would enable us to bargain with great advantage for commercial privileges. A price would not be ſet only upon our friendſhip, but upon our neutrality. By a ſteady adherance to the union we may hope ere long to become the Arbiter of Europe in America; and to be able to incline the balance of European competitions in this part of the world as our intereſt may dictate.

But in the reverſe of this elegible ſituation we ſhall diſcover, that the rivalſhips of the parts would make them checks upon each other, and would fruſtrate all the tempting advantages which nature has kindly placed within our reach. In a ſtate ſo inſignificant, our commerce would be a prey to the wanton intermeddlings of all nations at war with each other; who, having nothing to fear from us, would with little ſcruple or remorſe ſupply their wants by depredations on our property, as often as it fell in their way. The rights of neutrality will only be reſpected, when they are defended by an adequate power. A nation, deſpicable by its weakneſs, forfeits even the privilege of being neutral.

Under a vigorous national government, the natural ſtrength and reſources of the country, directed to a common intereſt, would baffle all the combinations of European jealouſy to reſtrain our growth. This ſituation would even take away the motive to ſuch combinations, by inducing an impracticability of ſucceſs. An active commerce, an extenſive navigation, and a flouriſhing marine, would then be the inevitable offspring of moral and phyſical neceſſity. We might defy the little arts of little politicians to controul, or vary, the irreſiſtable and unchangeable courſe of nature.

But in a ſtate of diſunion theſe combinations might exiſt, and might operate with ſucceſs. It would be in the power of the maritime nations, availing themſelves of our univerſal impotence, to preſcribe the conditions of our political exiſtence; and as they have a common intereſt in being our carriers, and ſtill more in preventing our being theirs, they would in all probability combine to embarraſs our navigation in ſuch a manner, as would in effect deſtroy it, and confine us to a PASSIVE COMMERCE. We ſhould thus be compelled to content ourſelves with the firſt price of our commodities, and ſee the profits of our trade ſnatched from us to enrich our enemies and perſecutors. That unequalled ſpirit of enterprize, which ſignalizes the genius of the American merchants and navigators, and which is in itſelf an inexhauſtible mine of national wealth, would be ſtifled and loſt; and poverty and diſgrace would overſpread a country, which with wiſdom might make herſelf the admiration and envy of the world.

There are rights of great moment to the trade of America, which are rights of the union---I allude to the fiſheries, to the navigation of the weſtern lakes and to that of the Miſſiſippi. The diſſolution of the confederacy would give room for delicate queſtions, concerning the future exiſtence of theſe rights; which the intereſt of more powerful partners would hardly fail to ſolve to our diſadvantage. The diſpoſition of Spain with regard to the Miſſiſippi needs no comment. France and Britain are concerned with us in the fiſheries, and view them as of the utmoſt moment to their navigation. They, of courſe, would hardly remain long indifferent of that decided maſtery, of which experience has ſhewn us to be poſſeſſed in this valuable branch of traffic, and by which we are enabled to underſell thoſe nations in their own markets. What more natural, than that they ſhould be diſpoſed to exclude from the liſts ſuch dangerous competitors?

This branch of trade ought not to be conſidered as a partial benefit. All the navigating ſtates may in different degrees advantageouſly participate in it, and under circumſtances of a greater extenſion of mercantile capital would not be unlikely to do it. As a nurſery for ſeamen it now is, or when time ſhall have more nearly aſſimilated the principles of navigation in the ſeveral ſtates, will become a univerſal reſource. To the eſtabliſhment of a navy it muſt be indiſpenſible.

To this great national object, a NAVY, union will contribute in various ways. Every inſtitution will grow and flouriſh, in proportion to the quantity and extent of the means concentered towards its formation and ſupport. A navy of the United States, as it would embrace the reſources of all, is an object far leſs remote than a navy of any ſingle ſtate, or partial confederacy, which would only embrace the reſources of a part. It happens, indeed, that different portions of confederated America poſſeſs each ſome peculiar advantage for this eſſential eſtabliſhment. The more ſouthern ſtates furniſh in greater abundance certain kinds of naval ſtores -- tar, pitch and turpentine. Their wood for the conſtruction of ſhips is alſo of a more ſolid and laſting texture. The difference in the duration of the ſhips of which the navy might be compoſed, if chiefly conſtructed of ſouthern wood, would be of ſignal importance either in the view of naval ſtrength or of national œconomy. Some of the ſouthern and of the middle ſtates yield a greater plenty of iron and of better quality. Seamen muſt chiefly be drawn from the northern hive. The neceſſity of naval protection to external or maritime commerce does not require a particular elucidation, no more than the conduciveneſs of that ſpecies of commerce to the proſperity of a navy. They, by a kind of re-action, mutually beneficial, promote each other.

An unreſtrained intercourſe between the ſtates themſelves will advance the trade of each, by an interchange of their reſpective productions, not only for the ſupply of reciprocal wants at home, but for exportation to foreign markets. The veins of commerce in every part will be repleniſhed, and will acquire additional motion and vigour from a free circulation of the commodities of every part. Commercial enterprize will have much greater ſcope, from the diverſity in the productions of different ſtates. When the ſtaple of one fails, from a bad harveſt or unproductive crop, it can call to its aid the ſtaple of another----the variety, not leſs than the value, of products for exportation contributes to the activity of foreign commerce. It can be conducted upon much better terms with a large number of materials of a given value, than with a ſmall number of materials of the ſame value; ariſing from the competitions of trade, and from the fluctuations of markets. Particular articles may be in great demand at certain periods, and unſaleable at others; but if there be a variety of articles, it can ſcarcely happen that they ſhould all be at one time in the latter predicament; and on this account, the operations of the merchant would be leſs liable to any conſiderable obſtruction or ſtagnation. The ſpeculative trader will at once perceive the force of theſe obſervations, and will acknowledge that the aggregate balance of the commerce of the United States would bid fair to be much more favorable, than that of the Thirteen States without union, or with partial unions.

It may perhaps be replied to this, that whether the ſtates are united, or diſunited, there would ſtill be an intimate intercourſe between them, which would anſwer the ſame ends: But this intercourſe would be fettered, interrupted and narrowed, by a multiplicity of cauſes, which in the courſe of theſe papers have been amply detailed. An unity of commercial, as well as political intereſts can only reſult from an unity of government.

There are other points of view in which this ſubject might be placed, of a ſtriking and animating kind. But they would lead us too far into the regions of futurity, and would involve topics not proper for a news-paper diſcuſſion.-----I ſhall briefly obſerve, that our ſituation invites, and our intereſt prompts us, to aim at an aſcendant in the ſyſtem of American affairs. The world may politically, as well as geographically, be divided into four parts, each having a diſtinct ſet of intereſts. Unhappily for the other three, Europe, by her arms and by her negociations, by force and by fraud, has, in different degrees extended her dominion over them all. Africa, Aſia and America, have ſucceſſively felt her domination. The ſuperiority ſhe has long maintained has tempted her to plume herſelf as the Miſtreſs of the World, and to conſider the reſt of mankind as created for her benefit. Men, admired as profound philoſophers, have, in direct terms, attributed to her inhabitants a phyſical ſuperiority, and have gravely aſſerted that all animals, and with them the human ſpecies, degenerate in America----that even dogs ceaſe to bark, after having breathed a while in our atmoſphere.* Facts have too long ſupported theſe arrogant pretenſions of the Europeans: It belongs to us to vindicate the honor of the human race, and to teach that aſſuming brother moderation. Union will enable us to do it. Diſunion will add another victim to his triumphs. Let Americans diſdain to be the inſtruments of European greatneſs! Let the thirteen ſtates, bound together in a ſtrict and indiſſoluble union, concur in erecting one great American ſyſtem, ſuperior to the controul of all tranſ-atlantic force or influence, and able to dictate the terms of the connection between the old and the new world!

PUBLIUS.

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* *Recherches philoſophiques ſur les Americans.*

SHELBURNE, November 29.

It may be neceſſary to inform the public, that the Light House, building at the entrance of this port, on Mc Nutt's Head, can be ſeen five leagues at ſea, and at firſt ſight has been taken for a ſail; mariners therefore will govern themſelves accordingly. The maſons, &c. employed in erecting it have quit till ſpring, as however fine the ſeaſon, an accidentul ſet in of froſt and cold weather might injure the new work. It is now thirty feet nine inches high from the foundation, and more than a hundred feet above the level of the ſea. It is yet to be carried 33 feet higher, excluſive of the lanthorn, and when finiſhed, it is imagined will be ſeen at a greater diſtance than any other light-houſe.

A finer ſeaſon than the preſent fall no country upon earth can boaſt of, and is very ſimilar to the fall of the years 83, 84 and 85. One untimely froſt we have had, in the month of September, which a good deal injured the buckwheat. But ſince then the weather has been ſo exceedingly fine and temperate, that in many places the ſtrawberry vines have again bloſſomed out, and in ſome gardens the pinks are again blowing, and many other flowers are in full bloom. As yet we have not even had a ſpit of ſnow, and on Thurſday laſt the thermometer was as high as 52.

BOSTON, December 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Gottenburg (Sweden) to a gentleman in this town, dated Nov. 4, 1787.

" Since writing, every ounce of hemp in town is bought up for the Engliſh, ſo that no ſupplies of that article will be at market before next July.

" Our letters juſt arrived from Germany, breathe nothing but war between the king of Pruſſia and the emperor, and the ſame between France, England and Holland,

" You will have heard that the Turks have already declared war againſt the Ruſſians, who will call on the court of Vienna for aſſiſtance."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Salem, to his friend in this town, December 26.

" The new conſtitution meets with general approbation in this town; almoſt every perſon of property and honeſty wiſhes for the adoption of it. There are ſome few, however, whoſe characters as honeſt men and good citizens is thoroughly eſtabliſhed, who are rather in oppoſition to it. This I much wonder at; but candour obliges me to judge favourably of their motives, becauſe they have ever been decided friends to the welfare and happineſs of their country. I however hope that time will effect a change of their ſentiments; and I think I have ſome foundation for my hopes;

For truth and reaſon's bright'ned rays combin'd,
Will force conviction on the candid mind.

I think, my friend, that it can be demonſtrated to the conception of every rational mind, that the new conſtitution is nobly calculated to ſupport and defend thoſe ineſtimable rights for which the citizens of America ſo long toiled and bled. I need not, however, delineate its beauties to you, as you are already fully ſenſible of them.

There is one thing which gives me not a little pain, and it is this. The hon. SAMUEL ADAMS, I hear, is in oppoſition to the plan of federal government. Although he may act from motives truly patriotick in this affair, you know the caprice of human nature is ſuch, that mankind never put the moſt favourable conſtruction upon the conduct of each other; and if a man does ninety-nine good actions and neglects the hundreth, he often comes under the goading laſh of cenſure. I may perhaps be miſtaken, but it is really my opinion, that Mr. Adams's oppoſition to the federal conſtitution will, in the eyes of America, ſully the brightneſs of thoſe laurels which have ſo long encircled the brow of that venerable ſtateſman.

You aſk me, whether I ſuppoſe that there will be much oppoſition made to the new conſtitution, in our ſtate convention. I anſwer, I hope not. For before the federaliſm of a HANCOCK, a BOWDOIN, a DANA, a KING, and many other illuſtrious characters, who are members of the convention, anti federaliſm muſt droop, and recoil in ſilent ſhame. I think we have every thing to hope, and very little to fear."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge.

" You inform me that the hon. Mr. A--- had been very much upon the reſerve, as to his ſentiments upon the new plan, till the choice of delegates for convention was made; and ſince that time has dipped his pen in venom and gall againſt the conſtitution. He may have good reaſons for his conduct; but for my part I cannot reconcile it with that conſiſtency of character which ought ever to diſtinguiſh every good man: it ſavours more of the politician than the patriot. But what ſurprizes me moſt is, that he ſhould attempt to divde and diſtract our councils, by encouraging the republication of R. H. L's hackney'd trumpery, in a pamphlet circulated in Connecticut, and lately brought here, as if there was not a man among us capable of diſſecting the conſtitution."

NEW-YORK, January 4.

Yeſterday arrived the brig James, Capt Haight, in 35 days from St. Auguſtine. It is ſaid, that a conſiderable part of the freight of the above veſſel (owned by Meſſrs. Lynch and Stoughton, merchants, of this city) is SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS.

Capt. Ewing, who arrived here on Wedneſday, from Londonderry, ſpoke the ſnow Robert, from St Vincents, bound to New London, in lat. 38, and long. 68; alſo the brig Hector, from this port, bound to Dublin, in long. 71.

On Friday the 21ſt ult, arrived at Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, in three day, from Shelburne, the ſchooner Charlotte, Capt. Harwood, who informs, that the Governor at Halifax had procured a number of workmen from different parts of Nova Scotia, and they work with unremitting induſtry on the fortifications; likewiſe that they were impreſſing ſeamen at Halifax. The day before he failed, Capt. Atkins, arrived in a Schooner, from Philadelphia, at Shelburne.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congreſs to his friend in Exeter, Maſſachuſetts, dated December 20, 1787.

" The account you ſaw in the newſpapers reſpecting the ſale of the weſtern lands muſt have been erroneous. There were about 120,000 acres of the firſt ſurveys that went off at the average price of about one dollar an acre; and what has been contracted for at two thirds of a Dollar per acre, will amount to near ſeven million dollars, to be paid at different periods. There are ſtill great tracts of lands belonging to the United States in the weſtern country; but how long the rage for purchaſing will continue, or what proportion of the domeſtic debt will be abſorbed in this way, is very uncertain. The States have a right to look to North Carolina and Virginia for large ceſſion of territory, and ſhould they comply, there will be land enough, if they can find purchaſers, to ſink the whole. But as this depends on the nature of our government and various circumſtances, it is difficult to foreſee what will take place.

Jan. 10. The Convention of the ſtate of Connecticut met at Hartford on Tueſday laſt, when His Excellency Matthew Griſwold, Eſq; was choſen Preſident. They then proceeded to conſider the propoſed conſtitution by ſections. It is expected the *important queſtion* was decided yeſterday.----No particulars are come to hand.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of North-America, held on Monday laſt, the following Gentlemen were choſen Directors for the preſent year:--*Thomas Willing, Samuel Powel, Andrew Caldwell, John Nixon, John M. Neſbitt, Richard Bache, Andrew Tybout, Mordecai Lewis, Joſiah Hewes, Henry Hill, Thomas Fitzſimons,* and *John Roſs* Eſquires.

At a meeting of "*The Philadelphia Society for alleviating the Miſeries of Public Priſons*," on Monday evening, the 14th inſt. the following Gentlemen were choſen Officers for the preſent year:

Preſident. William White.
Vice Preſidents. Richard Wells, Henry Helmuth.
Secretaries. John Swanwick, William Rogers.
Treaſurer. Thomas Rogers.
Phyſicians. Benjamin Ruſh, William Shippen, John Jones, Gerardus Clarkſon.
Electing Committee. George Duffield, Tench Coxe, James Starr, John Kaighn, Charles Marſhall, Thomas Harriſon, John Oldden, James Whiteall, Jacob Shoemaker, William Zane, John Claypoole, Caleb Lownes.
Acting Committee for the preſent Quarter. Francis Bailey, John Morriſon, Jeremiah Fiſher, Benjamin Thaw, William Lippencott, Thomas Humphreys.
Secretary to the Acting Committee. John Oldden.

It is ſingular, ſays a correſpondent, that the Hon. Geo. Maſon, Eſq; of Virginia, ſhould have taken great pains in the Fœderal Convention to create a diſtinction of property in a free country, as is evidenced by his endeavouring to make *ſixteen thouſand dollars* a neceſſary qualification for a ſecondary office---and that he ſhould not frankly declare the want of any kind of pecuniary qualification to be one of his objections; while, on the other hand, he complains of the want of a bill of rights, on which point he never beſtowed a ſingle hour of all his long and numerous ſpeeches in that aſſembly. How is it that *right* and *wrong* have become thus convertible? They uſed to be the ſame at all times, and in all places.

It is agreeable, ſays a correſpondent, to obſerve how many of the ſame events and circumſtances concur in favour of the New Federal Government, that occurred in favour of the oppoſition to Great-Britain and the declaration of independence in the beginning of the war. 1ſt. The American revolution began in the town of Boſton. In the ſame town we obſerve the moſt perfect unanimity in the choice of deputies to attend the ſtate convention.

2dly. The ſame characters who took the lead in each of the ſtates in the ſtruggle for liberty in the glorious years 1775 and 1766, now take the lead in their exertions to eſtabliſh the fœderal government, viz. Sullivan and Langdon in New-Hampſhire; Hancock, Dana and Lincoln, in Maſſachuſetts; Huntington, Elſworth and Wadſworth, in Connecticut; Schuyler, Jay, Hamilton, Benſon, Ganſevelt and Livingſton, in New York; Livingſton, Brearly, Patterſon, Stevens and Witherſpoon, in New-Jerſey; Franklin, Morris, Clymer, M'Kean, Wilſon, Mifflin and Wayne, in Pennſylvania; Dickinſon, Read and Bedford, in Delaware; Smallwood, Johnſon, Carrol, Jennifer and M'Henry, in Maryland; WASHINGTON, Pendleton, Blair, Madiſon and Page, in Virginia; Caſwell, Spaight and Blount, in North-Carolina; the Rutledges, Pinkneys, Laurens and Ramſay, in South Carolina; and, laſtly, Few, Telfair and Baldwin, in Georgia.

3dly. The men who manifeſted the moſt unequivocal attachment to liberty, by enduring cold, hunger and nakedneſs in the army, during a long and bloody war, are (with two or three exceptions) to a man in favour of the new government, from the great and good General Waſhington down to the loweſt private that beat a drum or blew a fife under him.

4thly. The miniſters of the goſpel of every denomination (one or two excepted) are now united, from one end of the continent to the other, in praying with the ſame zeal that they did for the preſervation of our liberties in the years 1775 and 1776, for the eſtabliſhment of the new fœderal government.

It is not intended (by our correſpondent) to intimate that a few of the diſtinguiſhed and worthy characters of the years 1775 and 1776, are not unfriendly to the new government. Theſe men have urged their objections with decency. They accuſe the Fœderal Convention of no improper or wicked deſigns. Witneſs the letters of the Hon. Governor Randolph and Richard H. Lee, Eſq; How different are the publications of theſe gentlemen from ſome of the publications in this city, in which the members of the Convention (Franklin and Waſhington not excepted) are called *Conſpirators*, Ariſtocratics, a Conclave, *Enemies of Liberty, Uſurpers*, diabolical Schemers, &c. &c. Such expreſſions do no honour to any cauſe, and make no proſelytes.

Extract of a letter of a late date, from the Illuſtrious Preſident of the late Fœderal Covention, to his Friend in Fredericksburgh, Virginia ——extracted from Mr. Green's Virginia Herald.

"I thank you for your kind congratulation on my ſafe return from the Convention, and am pleaſed that the proceedings of it have met your approbation.—My decided opinion of the matter is, that there is no alternative between the adoption of it and anarchy. If one State (however important it may conceive itſelf to be) or a minority of them, ſhould ſuppoſe they can dictate a Conſtitution to the Union (unleſs they have the power of applying the *ultima ratio* to good effect) they will find themſelves deceived. All the oppoſition to it that I have yet ſeen is, I muſt confeſs, addreſſed more to the paſſions than to reaſon; and clear I am, if another Fœderal Convention is attempted, that the ſentiments of the members will be more diſcordant or leſs accommodating than the laſt. In fine, they will agree upon no general plan. General government is now ſuſpended by a thread, I might go further, and ſay it is really at an end, and what will be the conſequence of a fruitleſs attempt to amend the one which is offered, before it is tried, or of the delay from the attempt, does not in my judgement need the gift of prophecy to predict.

"I am not a blind admirer (for I ſaw the imperfections of the conſtitution I aided in the birth of before it was handed to the public, but I am fully perſuaded it is the beſt that can be obtained at this time, that it is free from many of the imperfections with which it is charged, and that it or diſunion is before us to chuſe from. If the firſt is our election, when the defects of it are experienced, a conſtitutional door is opened for amendments, and may be adopted in a peaceable manner, without tumult or diſorder."

On Monday, the 6th inſt. Capt. JAMES BUDDEN left us for ever! This gentleman was for many years an eminent and reſpectable merchant of this city: In the proſecution of his commercial views, he was ever governed by thoſe principles, which, in a trading country, deſignate the true merchant,---punctuality, integrity and aſſiduity. His political character, throughout the late revolution, was ever ſtrongly marked by the moſt pure and unadulterate zeal and attachment for the liberties, the welfare and the happineſs of his country; and to that country were his ſervices voluntarily devoted, as often as they became neceſſary to her ſafety and defence. The Philadelphia troop of light horſe, which, during the late war, were juſtly diſtinguiſhed for that alacrity with which they ſerved their country in the moſt gloomy times, are not a little indebted to the enterprize and activity of this gentleman, who was one of the firſt that formed and organiſed that corps, and ſerved with it even longer than a delicate ſtate of health and debilitated frame would juſtify. His domeſtic qualities an amiable family feel, poignantly feel, the loſs of. His ſocial ones make him regretted, ſincerely regretted by a wide circle of friends, one of whom, *not the leaſt ſincere*, pays this laſt tribute to his memory.

On Thurſday laſt died, Mr. JAMES DUNDAS, late of this city, after a ſhort indiſpoſition, which he endured with the happy reſignation of a chriſtian; the Sunday following his remains were interred in Chriſt Church burying ground; a large and reſpectable number of citizens attended the ſolemn occaſion, to pay their laſt regards to this worthy character, lamenting that in him they loſt a bright example of unaffected piety---a ſteady vigilant patriot---a valuable citizen---a ſincere friend, and an honeſt man---his private virtue the delight of all who knew him, and the ſource of ſuperior domeſtic happineſs, rendered his loſs inconceivably great, to an amiable parentleſs family.

To the People *of the* United States.

WHEN we obſerve how much the ſeveral gentlemen of the late Convention, who declined to ſign the fœderal conſtitution, *differ in their ground of oppoſition*, we muſt ſee how improbable it is, that another convention would unite in the ſame degree in any plan. Col. Maſon and Mr. Gerry complain of the want of a bill of rights; Governor Randolph does not even mention it as deſirable, much leſs as neceſſary. Col. Maſon objects to the powers of Congreſs to raiſe an army; Governor Randolph and Mr. Gerry make no objections on this point, but the former ſeems to think a militia an inconvenient and uncertain dependence, which is contrary to our opinions in Pennſylvania. Mr. Randolph gives up the objection againſt the power of Congreſs to regulate trade by a majority; Mr. Maſon complains of this, and ſays the objection is inſuperable; Mr. Gerry does not ſay a word againſt it. Mr. Randolph wiſhes the Preſident ineligible after a given number of years; Mr. Maſon and Mr. Gerry do not make this one of their objections. Mr. Randolph objects to ſome ambiguities; Mr. Maſon does not. Col. Maſon objects to the ſlave trade on the principles of policy merely; Mr. Gerry and Mr. Randolph make no ſuch objections. Mr. Maſon objects to the power of the Preſident to pardon for treaſon; Mr. Gerry makes no ſuch objection, and Mr. Randolph wiſhes, only, that the offender may be *convicted* before the Preſident ſhall have power to *pardon!* This appears to be a legal ſoleciſm. Mr. Randolph objects to the power of Congreſs to determine their wages (the privilege of every legiſlature in the union;) but Mr. Gerry and Col. Maſon do not object to this power. Mr. Randolph objects to the Preſident's power of appointing the judges; Mr. Gerry and Col. Maſon do not. Mr. Gerry ſays the people have no ſecurity for the right of election; Col. Maſon and Mr. Randolph do not make this objection. Mr. Gerry and Mr. Maſon think the repreſentation not duly provided for; Mr. Randolph expreſſes no ſuch idea. Mr. Maſon objects to the want of ſecurity for the common law, to the power of the ſenate to alter money bills, to originate applications of money, to regulate the officers ſalaries, to the want of a privy Council, to the Vice-Preſident, to the want of a clauſe concerning the preſs, and to the want of power in the ſtates to lay impoſts on exports; not one of which are ſtated as objections by Mr. Randolph or Mr. Gerry. Mr. Randolph objects to the want of a proper court of impeachment for ſenators (tho' the ſtate courts of impeachment can always take cognizance of them;) Mr. Gerry and Col. Maſon do not hold this exceptionable. Col. Maſon objects to the ſtates, or Congreſs, being reſtrained from paſſing *ex poſt facto* laws; Mr. Randolph and Mr. Gerry do not.

The minority of the Pennſylvania convention, on the other hand, differ from all theſe gentlemen. They ſay, the defects of the old confederation were not diſcovered till after the peace; while Mr. Randolph ſays, the ſhort period between the ratification of the old conſtitution and the peace was diſtinguiſhed by *melancholy teſtimonies* of its defects and faults. The Minority object, becauſe ſome of the perſons appointed by Pennſylvania have diſapproved of our ſtate conſtitution, which differs from thoſe of eleven ſtates in the union in the want of *a diviſion* of the legiſlature, and in having *nineteen* perſons to execute the office of governor, whoſe number will be increaſed by the addition of one more for every new county.

The Minority object to the *latitude* taken by the convention; we find no ſuch objection made by Mr. Randolph, Mr. Gerry or Col. Maſon. Mr. Gerry ſays, in his letter, it was *neceſſary*; and Mr. Maſon inſiſted ſtrongly in the houſe, that the convention could not do their buſineſs, unleſs they conſidered and recommended *every thing* that concerned the intereſts of the United States, tho' the ſtrict letter of their powers was ſuppoſed by ſome not to extend ſo far. The Minority ſay, religious liberty is not duly ſecured; which is omitted as an objection by all of the three gentlemen above named. The right of the people to fiſh, fowl and hunt, the freedom of ſpeech, proviſion againſt diſarming the people, a declaration of the ſubordination of the military to the civil power, annual elections of the repreſentatives, and the organization and call of the militia, are conſidered by the Minority of our convention, as on an exceptionable footing; but none of theſe are even mentioned by Governor Randolph, Mr. Maſon or Mr. Gerry. The Minority deſire a declaration, that ſuch powers as are not expreſly given ſhall be conſidered as retained; Mr. Randolph thinks this unneceſſary, for that the ſtates retain every thing they do not grant. Mr. Gerry is ſilent on this head. The Minority deſire a conſtitutional Council for the Preſident; Mr. Gerry and Mr. Randolph do not. The Minority except againſt powers to erect a court of equity being veſted in the fœderal government; to which neither of the above gentlemen expreſs any diſlike. The minority deſire a bill of rights, and object to the ſmallneſs of the repreſentation; which Mr. Randolph does not. They object to the term of duration of the legiſlature; which none of the above gentlemen find fault with. Nor does the account of particulars end here. The objections ſeverally made by the three honorable gentlemen and the Pennſylvania Minority are ſo *different*, and even *diſcordant* in their eſſential principles, that all hope of greater unanimity of opinion, either in *another convention*, or in *the people*, muſt be given up by thoſe who know the human heart and mind, with their infinitely varying feelings and ideas.

PHILANTHROPOS.

January 15, 1788.

FOUR PENCE Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, on the 21ſt day of December laſt, an indented ſervant man, named William Hopper, near 21 years of age, has four months and eleven days to ſerve, black hair and black eyes, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made; had on when he went away, a grey coloured upper jacket, a ſwanſkin under ditto, old leather breeches, old ſhoes, with odd buckles, a caſtor hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him home to his maſter, ſhall be paid the above reward, and their labour for their pains, by § LEONARD KROESEN.

Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, Dec. 20, 1787.

TAKEN treſpaſſing on the ſubſcrber's incloſure, two MARES, ſuppoſed to be about three years old, near 14 hands high; the one a ſorrel, has no perceivable mark; the other a black, with a ſtar in her forehead. The owner or owners, proving property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to † JOHN NOBLIT.

THE ACTING COMMITTEE of the

Society for alleviating the Miſeries of Public Priſons, viſiting agreeable to their appointment, the Goal and Work-houſe of this city, have frequently wiſhed that the funds of their inſtitution would allow them to ſupply the *unhappy beings*, there confined, with ſuitable cloathing during this inclement ſeaſon; but as this is altogether out of their power, they find themſelves under the neceſſity of calling on their fellow citizens to afford all poſſible relief in this particular.---Any old blankets, ſhoes, ſtockings, mens and womens apparel, will be highly acceptable: ſuch articles looked up, and forwarded to Mrs. *Richards*, at the Work-houſe, will be duly adminiſtered to the *wretched* and *ſuffering* priſoners. The Committee mean not to enlarge; they flatter themſelves the inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, will, readily, out of their abundance, ſpare a little to *cloath* the *naked*, as they have already contributed toward *feeding* the *hungry*: and thus ſhall the bleſſing of *many, ready to periſh*, alight on the heads of their *humane* and *generous Benefactors*.

William Rogers,
John Morriſon,
Benjamin Thaw, } Acting Committee.
John Kaighn,
Francis Bailey,
Jeremiah Fiſher.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1788.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BY virtue of the authority veſted in us, the ſubſcribers, as Auditors appointed by the court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, in a certain domeſtic attachment therein pending, wherein Jacob Benner the elder and Jacob Benner the younger, executors of George Benner, deceaſed, are plaintiffs, againſt Edward M'Keggan, defendant, there will be Sold at public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 13th day of February next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, for the benefit of the ſaid Edward M'Keggan's creditors, a certain two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, with the LOT of GROUND whereon the ſame is erected, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from Delaware, in the ſaid city, at the diſtance of 48 feet to the northward of Union-ſtreet, containing in front on Third-ſtreet 16 feet, and in length or depth 56 feet 6 inches, with the privilege of an alley, of three and an half feet in width leading from Union-ſtreet.

The purchaſe money of the Ground on which the houſe ſtands, amounting to £175, with intereſt thereon from the 19th of March 1782, have not yet been paid, but the owner of the ground will deliver the deed, as ſoon as his demand is diſcharged.

The Houſe is convenient, has a genteel appearance, and its ſituation pleaſant and agreeable. Attendance will be given by the ſubſcribers,

Philadelphia county,
Jan. 9, 1788.

JOHN BROWNE,
JAMES ASH,
THOMAS BRITTON.

WHITE and PATTON, Merchants

of this city, late Copartners in Trade, having aſſigned to us, the ſubſcribers, all the eſtate, rights, credits and effects of ſaid copartnerſhip, and impowered us to demand and receive payment of and from all perſons indebted to the copartnerſhip aforeſaid. The debtors are hereby notified, that unleſs they reſpectively do pay or ſecure the payment in three months from the date hereof, they will be proceeded againſt according to law, without reſpect to perſons.

Jan. 11, 1788.

ABEL JAMES,) Aſſignees.
STEPHEN COLLINS,)

Newtown, January 9, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Wedneſday, the 30th inſtant, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Plumſtead townſhip; bounded by lands of Thomas Lewis, Frederick Cook, and others, and containing about 80 acres; taken in execution as the property of David Adams, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks County, January 9, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 31ſt inſt. at the houſe of George Piper, inn-keeper, in Bedminſter townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Plumſtead townſhip, containing about 118 acres; bounded by land of Adam Finſman, land late of Joſiah Ferguſon, and others; late the property of John Foreman; taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, January 9, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 5th of February next, at the houſe of Paul Samſel, inn keeper, in Milford townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Milford aforeſaid, containing about 45 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; taken in execution as the property of Betty Thomas, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, January 9, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 9th of February next, at the houſe of Samuel Flack, inn-keeper, in Warwick townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Plumſtead townſhip, containing about 17 acres and 115 perches, bounded by lands of Matthew Day, Edward Good, Chriſtian Overholtz, and others; taken in execution as the property of Jacob Glauſe, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, January 9, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Samuel Flack, inn-keeper, in Warwick townſhip, on Saturday, the 9th of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Plumſtead townſhip, containing about 90 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by lands of John Dyer, Thomas Dyer, Thomas Wright, and others; late the property of Joſiah Dyer, deceaſed; taken in execution, and to be ſold by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, January 9, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 11th of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-houſe in Newtown, Two Lots of Land in Newtown aforeſaid, containing in the whole about ſix acres; the ſoil is of the beſt quality, and ſeveral dwelling-houſes are erected on the lots, one of which is occupied as an Inn, and is well ſituated for the ſame; there are alſo barns, ſtables and other neceſſary out-buildings, ſo as to render them very valuable and convenient; all late the property of Deborah Sedons, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter-county, Pennſylvania, about the beginning of December laſt, a ſmall ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be ten or eleven years old, neither brand nor ear mark perceived. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. § RICHARD MILES.

January 9, 1788.

This Day is publiſhed,

BY M. CAREY,

IN MARKET STREET,

The *American Muſeum*,

FOR DECEMBER, 1787.

Being the ſixth and laſt number of the ſecond volume; containing a General Title---an Index---and a Chronicle, or Summary of the moſt remarkable Events of the months of July, Auguſt, September, October, November, and December.

THE PRINTER begs leave, once more, to remind thoſe of his ſubſcribers who have not yet paid their firſt or ſecond half year's ſubſcription, that the very great expence of the MUSEUM renders a punctual compliance with that part of the terms which relates to the time of payment indiſpenſibly neceſſary to carry on the work. They may reſt aſſured that their non-performance has in this reſpect already more than once rendered its continuance problematical----nor has the danger been eſcaped without the utmoſt difficulty. Were the work dear, or were it uſeleſs, perhaps ſome plea might be ſuggeſted for inattention----But as it ſtands confeſſed one of the cheapeſt periodical publications extant---and as its utility is univerſally admitted, it might be expected that a punctual and exact payment would enable the proprietor to conduct it in the extenſive and ſatisfactory manner he propoſed, inſtead of involving him in unworthy difficulties.

He here begs leave to make a ſhort extract from the preface to the July Muſeum :----

"After a careful examination of the various ſhoals on which "periodical publications have been wrecked, in this and other "countries, I am in dread of only one, which I am almoſt "aſhamed to intimate---but which, juſtice to myſelf, as well as "a ſincere deſire, by inſuring ſtability to this work, to be as far "ſerviceable to the community, of which I have the honor to be "a member, as my feeble talents and my ſituation will admit, "forbid me to paſs over in ſilence. This ſhoal, the danger of "which I deprecate, is the want of a due punctuality in paying "the ſubſcriptions. Theſe being ſmall, each individual is but "too apt to ſuppoſe it a matter of great indifference whether he "pays *his* quota at the time appointed, or in ſix or twelve months "afterwards. This is a great miſtake: For let it be obſerved, "that the aggregate of theſe ſums (however trivial and inſignificant "each may be, taken ſeparately) is the only fund for defraying "the great and inevitable expences of the undertaking. "Theſe cannot be deferred. They are all payable in ready money: "and it would but ill ſaitsfy the paper-maker and journeyman "printer, &c. &c. to tell them, when money was due to "them, that I could not pay it;---that I *expected* money from "my ſubſcribers in two, three, or four months;---and that I "ſhould *then* pay them. If I told them ſuch a Canterbury tale, "I need not *expect* any more of their ſervices. It is, further, to "be obſerved, that the expence of ſending twice, thrice, or, as "is often the caſe, four times for the amount of a ſubſcription, "bears no ſmall proportion to the ſum received. After this explanation, "it muſt be unneceſſary to requeſt of thoſe ſubſcribers, "who wiſh ſucceſs to the Muſeum, or deſire its proprietor may "receive the reward of his earneſt endeavours to gratify them, "that they will, at the completion of each volume, renew their "ſubſcription for the ſucceeding one. Thoſe gentlemen, who, "agreeably to the original plan, have already done this, are entitled "to my thanks."

Thoſe gentlemen, who have taken ſubſcription papers, are requeſted to forward them to the printing-office before the 13th of January, 1788, as the liſt of ſubſcribers, intended to be prefixed to the third volume, will be put to preſs about that time.

†§† The ſubſcription is 18s. per annum---One half of which is to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the ſame ſum at the commencement of every ſucceeding volume.

⁂ Seaſonable country produce will be received in payment.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

Or Let on Improving Leaſes,

A BODY of very valuable Farming LANDS in Northampton county, Pennſylvania, 12 or 15 miles from the New-York line, beginning on the head waters of Shohocking creek, about four miles from the river Delaware, and extending ſouth-weſterly about three miles, when the courſe of the lands turns from the ſouth, and runs nearly due weſt. The northernmoſt waters of the Equinunk touch two of the ſouthernmoſt lots. There is an ample quantity of graſs and meadow ground to each tract, and they are well timbered with beech, ſugar maple, birch, aſh, &c. The quality of theſe lands is in many inſtances very fine, and they will all make very good farms. Their produce will in a ſhort time be got to market on eaſy terms, from the improvement of the navigation of the Delaware, and of the Suſquehannah, a ſtream of which riſes in the weſtern part of the tracts, and runs northerly into that river at the Great Bend. The diſtance from Eaſton is about 80 miles. They have the advantage of moſt of the unimproved lands now offering for ſale or leaſe, in being very near to thick ſettlements that lie eaſtward and ſouthward of them, and in having the ſettlements on the Suſquehannah in New-York and Pennſylvania, with that river itſelf, to defend them from the Indians, if any diſturbances ſhould take place. The twenty-three townſhips granted lately by New-York to Maſſachuſetts lie on the north-weſt, and run nearly weſt of them to a great diſtance. As there is every reaſon to expect thoſe townſhips will have ſeveral hundred families on them in the courſe of 1788, they will form a frontier for the lands now offered. For terms, apply to CHARLES COXE, Eſq; Kingwood, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, GEORGE PALMER, Eſq; Moore townſhip, Northampton county, Captain WILLIAM CRAIG, Eaſton (who have actual ſurveys of the lands,) or in Philadelphia, to

ctiM TENCH COXE,
Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Jan. 9, 1788. N. FRAZIER.

TO BE SOLD,

BETWEEN fifteen and ſixteen hundred acres of land, being on the ſouth ſide of Great Gunpowder river, in Baltimore county, Maryland. It extends upwards of two miles on the ſaid river, and joins on the lands of Charles Ridgely. About half the tract is cleared, the land is of excellent quality, is about 12 miles from the town of Baltimore, and two north of the road leading from ſaid town to York, in Pennſylvania. It will be ſold either together or in different lots, to ſuit the purchaſer. Fifteen per cent. muſt be paid at the purchaſe, the remainder may be paid by inſtallments of three or four years, on giving proper ſecurity, with intereſt. Thoſe inclining to purchaſe may apply to JOHN NICHOLSON, Merchant, in Baltimore, and the tenants on the land will ſhew the ſame.

There is alſo adjoining the above tract an undivided half of a mill ſeat, which will be diſpoſed of either ſeparately or with any part of the above land. It is ſuppoſed equal to any mill ſeat on the continent, there being ſituations for four or five mills, eaſily ſupplied with water from the river. †

To be Let, and entered on the firſt of March next,

A HOUSE and Tan-yard, a few miles from this city, on a public road, advantageous for getting ſkins and hides in any quantity. Said place is beautifully ſituated and in good repair, and calculated to carry on the tanning buſineſs to advantage. A part of the premiſes was formerly occupied as a ſtore to great advantage, and would ſuit a perſon in that branch of buſineſs. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers. ¶

Was found November 9, 1787, on the Egypt Road,

A Lady's TIPPET.

Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to the Printers, and paying the expence of this advertiſement, may have it again.

By virtue of an Order from the Orphan's Court of Berks county, will be expoſed to ſale, at public vendue, on the 26th day of January 1788, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN Tract of Land, ſituate in Exeter townſhip, in ſaid county, adjoining land of Samuel Lee, Richard Tea, and others, containing about 50 acres, whereon is an excellent Stone Griſt-mill, conveniently ſituated and built, either for merchant or country work, on a never failing ſtream. There is in ſaid mill two pair of ſtones, one of which is excellent burrs; there is alſo on ſaid premiſes an elegant ſtone dwelling-houſe, with other commodious ſtone buildings; late the eſtate of Judah Boone, deceaſed. Four hundred pounds of the purchaſe money to be paid within one week from the day of ſale. The ſale to begin at one o'clock, where due attendance will be given, by

THOMAS CHERINGTON, }
¶ THOMAS LEE, } Adminiſtrators.

STOLEN in the night between the 13th and 14th of December laſt, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Milford townſhip, Northampton county, about half a mile from George Clein's tavern, a brown MARE, 14 or 15 years old, about 14 hands high, has neither brand nor ear-mark, ſhod all round immediately before ſhe was ſtolen, has a very ſtrong mane, trots and paces, carries her head very low, and is with fold; was alſo ſtolen on the ſame night, a good ſaddle and curb bridle. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare, ſaddle and bridle, ſo as the owner may have them again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, and THIRTY SHILLINGS more for the thief, if ſecured, brought to juſtice, and convicted of the theft, paid by ¶

Jan. 1, 1788. ABRAHAM KRIEBEL.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 19th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newgarden, containing 65 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Benjamin Maſon, Benjamin Brown and others; late the eſtate of Enoch Betts; ſeized, taken in execution, and to be ſold, by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 21ſt day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland, containing 106 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of David Lloyd, Benjamin Butler, John Butler and others; late the eſtate of Joſeph Lloyd; ſeized, taken in execution, and to be ſold, by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 22d day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, containing 280 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of James Smith, Stephen Harlen, Joel Harlen and others; late the eſtate of Abner Cloud; ſeized, taken in execution, and to be ſold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff. †

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept, from under the hands and ſeals of the truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 29th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, containing 250 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Robert Green, John Taylor and others; ſaid tract of land to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of James Starrett, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept, from under the hands and ſeals of the truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 30th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Bentley, Jeſſe Taylor and others; ſaid tract of land to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Nathaniel Jefferies, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, and ſundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, at the houſe of the Widow Keyſer, in Upper Chicheſter townſhip, on Thurſday, the 31ſt day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, A meſſuage and two tracts of land, one containing 90 acres, and the other 11 acres and an half, bounded by lands of Mary Norris, Henry Hale Graham, Eſq; Jacob Richards and Robert Robinſon, lying within two miles of Cheſter, and three from Marcus-Hook; and at the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, cows, ſheep and ſwine, a waggon and geers, plough and harrow, &c. &c. the whole taken in execution as the eſtates real and perſonal of William Keyſer, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 2d day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at Joſeph Gibbon's tavern, in Springfield townſhip, in the ſaid county, A certain ſtone meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Springfield aforeſaid, containing 111 acres and three quarters, bounded by Crum creek, and by lands of James Crozer, John Crozer, Job Dicks, Joſeph Gibbon, &c. on which premiſes is a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never-failing ſpring of water, and ſundry other buildings; this plantation is conveniently ſituated for a ſtore, or any kind of public buſineſs, as it lies at the junction of three very public roads; late the eſtate of Jane Tennant, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold Wholeſale or Retail, by HALL and SELLERS, at the New-Printing-Office, oppoſite the Jerſey Market,

Poor Richard's Almanack, For the Year 1788.

Cheſter county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 4th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of James Ellitt, inn-keeper, at Newtown Square, A meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-town, containing 106 acres, bounded by lands now or late of Iſaac Wayne, Robert Llewellin, Lewis Morris, Ellis Ellis, Thomas Tucker, and Bernard Vanleer; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Morris, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living at the ſeven mile ſtone, on Lancaſter road, in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 18th of November laſt, a young ſorrel MARE, about 15 hands high, trots and canters, and is ſhod all round. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to †

Dec. 29, 1787. RICHARD TUNIS.

December 29, 1787.

CAME to the Nag's head tavern, on Barrenhill, a ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, about 13 hands high, ſuppoſed to be between 5 and 6 years old. Whoever has loſt him, may have him again, by applying to PETER MILLER, and paying charges. ¶

Philadelphia, December 28, 1787.

WHEREAS Thomas Procter, Eſq; late High Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, has, in purſuance of warrants to him directed, made report to us, at the Court-Houſe, that he had taken the bodies, and ſeized and ſecured the eſtates, real and perſonal, of Abraham Yocum, collector of the townſhip of Kingſeſſing; Nehemiah Evans, collector of the townſhip of Lower Merion; Samuel Stedtler and Iſrael Davis, collectors of the townſhip of Limerick; Daniel Rynear, collector of the townſhip of Upper Dublin; John Blake, collector of the townſhip of Moreland; Andrew Redheffer, collector of the townſhip of Springfield; and Jacob Gerhard, collector of the townſhip of Franconia; for the balances due on their ſeveral duplicates, they having neglected to pay the ſame into the hands of Iſaac Snowden, Eſq; late County Treaſurer, agreeably to the laws of this State.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a general meeting of the Commiſſioners will be held at the Court-Houſe, on the Sixteenth Day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the ſaid Abraham Yocum, Nehemiah Evans, Samuel Stedtler, Iſrael Davis, Daniel Rynear, John Blake, Andrew Redheffer and Jacob Gerhard, collectors, are required to pay the balances of their reſpective duplicates; otherwiſe warrants will then be iſſued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the ſale of the ſaid collectors goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or ſuch parts thereof as may be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid balances, with coſts, &c. agreeable to law in this caſe made and provided.

GEORGE GRAY, }
PETER BROWN, } Commiſſioners.
HUGH ROBERTS. }

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber

Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia*,

HE begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to carry on the buſineſs of Auctioneer, at the Store in Front-ſtreet lately occupied by *Arthur St Clair & Co.* where he is now ready to receive GOODS for PUBLIC SALE; and aſſures thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him, of his utmoſt attention to their intereſt, and punctuality of payment.

The ſtated days of ſale for Dry Goods at ſaid ſtore are *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*, and Furniture on *Wedneſdays*, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of David Schaffer, ſenior, deceaſed,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premiſes, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made eaſy by the ſubſcribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
3m CHRISTOPHER KUCHER, }
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, } Executors.

FOR SALE.

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing ſtream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well ſecured. The Griſt mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within theſe three months, is in good repair and fitted for making ſuperfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almoſt new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn 30 by 40 feet, ſhingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently ſtable 6 cows and 8 horſes, has a good threſhing floor and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewiſe a ſtone cave, with a ſmoak-houſe at top and a cooper's ſhop. For terms of ſale, apply to THOMAS KINSEY, on the premiſes, or to SAMUEL ROBESON, in Vine near Front-ſtreet. †

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not ſold before the 20th of January next, they will be let.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1788. THE NUMB. 3008.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1788.

(By the ſhip Nonpariel, Captain Cuſhing, which arrived at Boſton, January 1ſt, in 49 days from Lands-end, in England, we have received intelligence as late as the 12th November, which enables us to preſent our readers with the following articles.)

VERSAILLES, September 12.

THE Comte de Mouſtier is appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the United States of North America.

ROTTERDAM, October 30.

Mr. Crawford, agent to this Britanic Majeſty in this city, has done honor to the ſentiments of his court, and manifeſted his attachment to the illuſtrious Houſe of Orange, by celebrating the re eſtabliſhment of the Stadtholder in all his eminent dignities.

HAGUE, November 1.

His Serene Highneſs the reigning Duke of Brunſwick, Lunenburg, ſet off laſt Tueſday after ſupper, for his head-quarters near Amſterdam.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, October 30.

This morning a meſſenger arrived at the office of the Marquis of Carmarthen, with the following declaration, counter declaration, &c.

DECLARATION.

THE events which have taken place in the public of the United Provinces appearing no longer to leave any ſubject of diſcuſſion, and ſtill leſs of conteſt, between the two courts, the underſigned are authorized to aſk, whether it is the intention of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to carry into effect the notification made on the 16th of September laſt, by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, which by announcing that ſuccours would be given to Holland, has occaſioned the naval armaments on the part of his Majeſty; which armaments have become reciprocal.

If the court of Verſailles is diſpoſed to explain itſelf on this ſubject, and upon the conduct to be adopted towards the republic in a manner conformable to the deſire, which has been expreſſed on both ſides, to preſerve the good underſtanding between the two courts; and it being alſo underſtood, at the ſame time, that there is no view of hoſtility towards any quarter, in conſequence of what had paſſed; his Majeſty, always anxious to concur in the friendly ſentiment of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, would agree with him, that the armaments, and in general all warlike praparations ſhould be diſcontinued on each ſide, and that the navies of the two nations ſhould be again placed upon the footing of the peace eſtabliſhment, as it ſtood on the firſt of January of the preſent year.

Verſailles, the 27th of October, 1787.

DORSET.
WILLIAM EDEN.

COUNTER DECLARATION.

THE intention of his Majeſty not being, and never having been, to interfere by force, in the affairs of the republic of the United Provinces, the communication made to the court of London, on the 16th of laſt month, by Monſieur Barthelemy, having had no other object than to announce to that court, an intention, the motives of which no longer exiſt, eſpecially ſince the King of Pruſſia has imparted his reſolution; his Majeſty makes no difficulty to declare, that he will not give any effect to the declaration abovementioned; and that he retains no hoſtile view towards any quarter relative to what has paſſed in Holland. His Majeſty therefore, being deſirous to concur with the ſentiments of his Britannic Majeſty for the preſervation of the good harmony between the two Courts, agrees with pleaſure with his Britannic Majeſty, that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations, ſhall be diſcontinued on each ſide; and that the navies of the two nations ſhall be again placed upon the footing of the peace eſtabliſhment, as it ſtood on the firſt of January of the preſent year.

Verſailles, the 27th of October, 1787.

Le Cte. de MONTMORIN.

In conſequence of the declaration and counter declaration, exchanged this day, the underſigned, in the name of their reſpective ſovereigns, agree that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations, ſhall be diſcontinued on each ſide; and that the navies of the two nations ſhall be again placed upon the footing of the peace eſtabliſhments as it ſtood on the firſt day of January of the preſent year.

Verſailles, the 27th of October, 1787.
DORSET.
WILLIAM EDEN.
Le Cte. de MONTMORIN.

STATE of CONNECTICUT, January 3d, 1788.

THE honorable Convention for this State met this day at the State Houſe in the city of Hartford; and appointed his Excellency MATTHEW GRISWOLD, Eſq. late Governor of this State, Preſident, and JEDIDIAH STRONG, Eſq. Secretary. After examining the certificates of the members, they adjourned to the North Meeting Houſe, which had been previouſly fitted up with ſtoves for the purpoſe of accommodating the Convention. After ſome debate upon the moſt eligible method of entering upon the important ſubject on which they were convened, and of effecting a full diſcuſſion and thorough inveſtigation of it; they reſolved that the Conſtitution propoſed by the late fœderal Convention ſhould be read and diſcuſſed by ſections; but that no vote ſhould be taken on it, till the whole ſhould be fully diſcuſſed.

January 4.

Mr. Ellſworth opened the Debates of the day, in a Speech, the ſubſtance of which is as follows.

Mr. Preſident, it is obſervable, that there is no preface to the propoſed conſtitution; but it evidently preſuppoſes two things; one is the neceſſity of a fœderal government, the other is the inefficacy of the old articles of confederation. A union is neceſſary for the purpoſes of national defence. United we are ſtrong, divided we are weak. It is eaſy for hoſtile nations to ſweep off a number of ſeparate States one after another. Witneſs the States in the neighbourhood of ancient Rome. They were ſucceſſively ſubdued by that ambitious city; which they might have conquered with the utmoſt eaſe, if they had been united. Witneſs the Canaanitiſh nations, whoſe divided ſituation rendered them an eaſy prey. Witneſs England, which, when divided into ſeparate States, was twice conquered by an inferior force. Thus it always happens to ſmall States, and to great ones, if divided. Or, if to avoid this, they connect themſelves with ſome powerful State, their ſituation is not much better. This ſhows us the neceſſity of combining our whole force; and, as to national purpoſes, becoming one State.

A union, Sir, is likewiſe neceſſary, conſidered with relation to œconomy. Small States have enemies as well as great ones. They muſt provide for their defence. The expence of it, which would be moderate for a large kingdom, would be intolerable to a petty State. The Dutch are wealthy, but they are one of the ſmalleſt of the European nations, and their taxes are higher than any other country of Europe. Their taxes amount to forty ſhillings per head, when thoſe of England do not exceed half that ſum.

We muſt unite, in order to preſerve peace among ourſelves. If we are divided, what is to hinder wars from breaking out among the States? States, as well as individuals, are ſubject to ambition, to avarice, to thoſe jarring paſſions which diſturb the peace of ſociety. What is to check theſe? If there is a parental hand over the whole, this, and nothing elſe, can reſtrain the unruly conduct of the members.

Union is necſſary to preſerve commutative juſtice between the States. If divided, what is to hinder the large States from oppreſſing the ſmall? What is to defend us from the ambition and rapacity of New York, when ſhe had ſpread over that vaſt territory, which ſhe claims and holds? Do we not already ſee in her the ſeeds of an overbearing ambition? On our other ſide there is a large and powerful State. Have we not already begun to be tributaries? If we do not improve the preſent critical time, if we do not unite, ſhall we not be like Iſſachar of old, a ſtrong aſs crouching down between two burdens? New-Jerſey and Delaware have ſeen this, and have adopted the conſtitution unanimouſly.

A more energetic ſyſtem is neceſſary. The preſent is merely adviſory. It has no coerſive power. Without this, government is ineffectual, or rather is no government at all. But it is ſaid, ſuch a power is not neceſſary. States will not do us rong. They need only to be told their duty, and they will do it. I aſk, Sir, what warrant is there for this aſſertion? Do not States do wrong? Whence come wars? One of two hoſtile nations muſt be in the wrong. But it is ſaid among ſiſter States, this can never be preſumed. But do not we know, that when friends become enemies, their enmity is the moſt virulent? The ſeventeen provinces of the Netherlands were once confederated; they fought under the ſame banner. Antwerp, hard preſſed by Philip, applied to the other ſtates for relief Holland, a rival in trade, oppoſed, and prevented the needed ſuccours. Antwerpt was made a ſacrifice. I wiſh I could ſay, there were no ſeeds of ſimilar injuſtice ſpringing up among us. Is there not in one of our States injuſtice too barefaced for eaſtern deſpotiſm? That State is ſmall; it does little hurt to any but its ſelf. But it has a ſpirit, which would make a tophet of the univerſe. But ſome will ſay, we formerly did well without any union. I anſwer, our ſituation is materially changed. While Great-Britain held her authority, ſhe awed us. She appointed governors and councils for the American provinces. She had a negative upon our laws. But now, our circumſtances are ſo altered, that there is no arguing what we ſhall be from what we have been.

It is ſaid, that other confederacies have not had the principle of coercion. Is this ſo? Let us attend to thoſe confederacies which have reſembled our own. Sometime before Alexander, the Grecian States confederated together. The Amphyctioncite council, conſiſting of Deputies from theſe States, met at Delphos; and had authority to regulate the general intereſts of Greece. This Council did enforce its decrees by coercion. The Boetians once infringed upon a decree of the Amphyctions. A heavy mulct was laid upon them. They refuſed to pay it. Upon that, their whole territory was confiſcated. They were then glad to compound the matter. After the death of Alexander, the Achean League was formed. The decrees of this confederacy were enforced by dint of arms. The Ectolian league was formed by ſome other Grecian cities in oppoſition to the Achean; and there was no peace between them till they were conquered, and reduced to a Roman province. They were then all obliged to ſit down in peace under the ſame yoke of deſpotiſm.

How is it with reſpect to the principle of coercion in the Germanic body? In Germany there are about three hundred principalities and republics; deputies from theſe meet annually in the general Diet to make regulations for the empire. But the execution of theſe is not left voluntarily with the members. The empire is divided into ten circles; over each of which a ſuperintendant is appointed, with the rank of a major-general. It is his duty to execute the decrees of the empire with a military force.

The confederation of the Swiſs Cantons has been conſidered as an example. But their circumſtances are far different from ours. They are ſmall republics, about twenty miles ſquare, ſituated among the Alps, and inacceſſible to hoſtile attacks. They have nothing to tempt an invaſion. Till lately, they had neither commerce, nor manufactures. They were merely a ſet of herdſmen. Their inacceſſibleneſs has availed them. Four hundred of thoſe mountainers defeated 15,000 Auſtrians, who were marching to ſubdue them, They ſpend the ardour of youth in foreign ſervice; they returned old, and diſpoſed for tranquility! Between ſome of the Cantons and France, there has long ſubſiſted a defenſive treaty. By this treaty, France is to be a mediator to ſettle differences between the Cantons. If any one is obſtinate, France is to compel a ſubmiſſion to reaſonable terms.

The Dutch Republic is an example that merits attention. The form of their conſtitution, as it is on paper, admits not of coercion. But neceſſity has introduced it in practice. This coercive power is the influence of the ſtadtholder, an officer originally unknown to their conſtitution. But they have been neceſſiated to appoint him, in order to ſet their unwieldy machine of government in motion. He is commander in chief of their navy, and of their army conſiſting of 40, or 50 regiments. He appoints the officers of the land and naval forces. He reſides in the ſtates general, and in the ſtates of every province; and by means of this, he has a great opportunity to influence the elections and deciſions. The province of Holland have ever been oppoſed to the appointment of a ſtadtholder; becauſe, by their wealth and power, being equal to all the other provinces, they poſſeſs the weight and influence of the ſtadtholder, when that office is vacant. Without ſuch an influence, their machine of government would no more move, than a ſhip without wind, or a clock without weights.

But to come nearer home, Mr. Preſident, have we not ſeen and felt the neceſſity of ſuch a coercive power? What was the conſequence of the want of it during the late war, particularly towards the cloſe? A few ſtates bore the burden of the war. While we, and one or two more of the ſtates, were paying 80 or 100 dollars per man to recruit the continental army, the regiments of ſome ſtates had ſcarely men enough to wait on their officers. Since the cloſe of the war, ſome of the ſtates have done nothing towards complying with the requiſitions of Congreſs; others, who did ſomething at firſt, ſeeing that they were left to bear the whole burden, have become equally remiſs. What is the conſequence? To what ſhifts have we been driven to the wretched expedient of negociating new loans in Europe to pay the intereſt of the foreign debt. And what is ſtill worſe, we have even been obliged to apply the new loans to the ſupport of our own civil government at home.

Another ill conſequence of this want of energy is that treaties are not performed. The treaty of peace with Great Britain was a very favourable one for us. But it did not happen perfectly to pleaſe ſome of the ſtates; and they would not comply with it. The conſequence is, Britain charges us with the breach, and refuſes to deliver up the forts on our northern quarter.

Our being tributaries to our ſiſter ſtates is a conſequence of the want of a fœderal ſyſtem. The ſtate of New-York raiſes 60 or 80,000l. a year by impoſt. Connecticut conſumes about on third of the goods upon which this impoſt is laid; and conſequently pays one third of this ſum to New-York. If we import by the medium of Maſſachuſetts, ſhe has an impoſt, and to her we pay a tribute. If this is done, when we have the ſhadow of a national government, what ſhall we not ſuffer, when even that ſhadow is gone?

If we go on as we have done, what is to become of the foreign debts? Will foreign nations forgive us this debt, becauſe we neglect to pay? or will they levy it by repriſals as the laws of nations authorize them? Will our weakneſs induce Spain to relinquiſh the excluſive navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, or the territory which ſhe claims on the eaſt ſide of that river? Will our weakneſs induce the Britiſh to give up the northern poſts? If a war breaks out, and our ſituation invites our enemies to make war, how are we to defend ourſelves? Has government the means to enliſt a man, or buy an ox? or ſhall we rally the remainder of our old army? The European nations, I believe to be not friendly to us. They were pleaſed to ſee us diſconnected from Great-Britain; they are pleaſed to ſee us diſunited among ourſelves. If we continue ſo, how eaſy it is for them to canton us out among them, as the did the Kingdom of Poland? But ſuppoſing this is not done, if we ſuffer the union to expire, the leaſt that can be expected is that the European powers will form alliances, ſome with one State and ſome with another, and play the States off one againſt another, and that we ſhall be involved in all the labyrinths of European politics.. But I do not wiſh to continue the painful recital: enough has been ſaid to ſhew, that a power in general government to enforce the decrees of the union, is abſolutely neceſſary.

The Conſtitution before us is a complete ſyſtem of legiſlative, judicial, and executive power. It was deſigned to ſupply the defects of the former ſyſtem; and I believe, upon a full diſcuſſion, it will be found calculated to anſwer the purpoſes for which it was deſigned.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold Wholeſale or Retail, by HALL and SELLERS, at the New-Printing-Office, oppoſite the Jerſey Market,

Poor Richard's Almanack,
For the Year 1788.

Cheſter county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 4th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of James Ellitt, inn-keeper, at Newtown Square, A meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-town, containing 106 acres, bounded by lands now or late of Iſaac Wayne, Robert Llewellin, Lewis Morris, Ellis Ellis, Thomas Tucker, and Bernard Vanleer; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Morris, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of David Schaffer, ſenior, deceaſed,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joſeph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-houſe erected on the premiſes, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, ſo as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is alſo a valuable fiſhery belonging to the ſame. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premiſes, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms made eaſy by the ſubſcribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
3m CHRISTOPHER KUCHER, } Executors.
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, }

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. XII.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

THE effects of union upon the commercial proſperity of the ſtates have been ſufficiently delineated. Its tendency to promote the intereſts of revenue will be the ſubject of our preſent enquiry.

The proſperity of commerce is now perceived and acknowledged, by all enlightened ſtateſmen, to be the moſt uſeful as well as the moſt productive ſource of national wealth; and has accordingly become a primary object of their political cares. By multiplying the means of gratification, by promoting the introduction and circulation of the precious metals, thoſe darling objects of human avarice and enterpriſe, it ſerves to vivify and invigorate all the channels of induſtry, and to make them flow with greater activity and copiouſneſs. The aſſiduous merchant, the laborious huſbandman, the active mechanic and the induſtrious manufacturer, all orders of men look forward with eager expectation and growing alacrity to this pleaſing reward of their toils. The often-agitated queſtion, between agriculture and commerce, has from indubitable experience received a deciſion, which has ſilenced the rivalſhips that once ſubſiſted between them, and has proved, to the entire ſatisfaction of their friends, that their intereſts are intimately blended and interwoven. It has been found, in various countries, that in proportion as commerce has flouriſhed, land has riſen in value. And how could it have happened otherwiſe? Could that which procures a freer vent for the products of the earth---which furniſhes new incitements to the cultivators of land---which is the moſt powerful inſtrument in increaſing the quantity of money in a ſtate---could that, in fine, which is the faithful handmaid of labour and induſtry, in every ſhape, fail to augment the value of that article, which is the prolific parent of far the greateſt part of the objects upon which they are exerted? It is aſtoniſhing that ſo ſimple a truth ſhould ever have had an adverſary; and it is one, among a multitude of proofs, how apt a ſpirit of ill informed jealouſy or of too great abſtraction and refinement is to lead men aſtray from the plaineſt paths of reaſon and conviction.

The ability of a country to pay taxes muſt always be proportioned, in a great degree, to the quantity of money in circulation and to the celerity with which it circulates. Commerce, contributing to both theſe objects, muſt of neceſſity render the payment of taxes eaſier, and facilitate the requiſite ſupplies to the treaſury. The hereditary dominions of the Emperor of Germany contain a great extent of fertile, cultivated and populous territory, a large proportion of which is ſituated in mild and luxuriant climates. In ſome parts of this territory are to be found the beſt gold and ſilver mines in Europe. And yet, from the want of the foſtering influence of commerce, that monarch can boaſt but ſlender revenues. He has ſeveral times been compelled to owe obligations to the pecuniary ſuccours of other nations, for the preſervation of his eſſential intereſts; and is unable, upon the ſtrength of his own reſources, to ſuſtain a long or continued war.

But it is not in this aſpect of the ſubject alone that union will be ſeen to conduce to the purpoſes of revenue. There are other points of view, in which its influence will appear more immediate and deciſive. It is evident from the ſtate of the country, from the habits of the people, from the experience we have had on the point itſelf, that it is impracticable to raiſe any very conſiderable ſums by direct taxation. Tax laws have in vain been multiplied---new methods to enforce the collection have in vain been tried---the public expectation has been uniformly diſappointed, and the treaſuries of the ſtates have remained empty. The popular ſyſtem of adminiſtration, inherent in the nature of popular government, coinciding with the real ſcarcity of money, incident to a languid and mutilated ſtate of trade, has hitherto defeated every experiment for extenſive collections, and has at length taught the different legiſlatures the folly of attempting them.

No perſon acquainted with what happens in other countries, will be ſurpriſed at this circumſtance. In ſo opulent a nation as that of Britain, where direct taxes, from ſuperior wealth, muſt be much more tolerable, and, from the vigor of the government, much more practicable, than in America, far the greateſt part of the national revenue is derived from taxes of the indirect kind; from impoſts and from exciſes. Duties on imported articles form a large branch of this latter deſcription.

In America it is evident that we muſt a long time depend, for the means of revenue, chiefly on ſuch duties. In moſt parts of it, exciſes muſt be confined within a narrow compaſs. The genius of the people will ill brook the inquiſitive and peremptory ſpirit of exciſe laws. The pockets of the farmers, on the other hand, will reluctantly yield but ſcanty ſupplies in the unwelcome ſhape of impoſitions on their houſes and lands. And perſonal property is too precarious and inviſible a fund to be laid hold of in any other way, than by the imperceptible agency of taxes on conſumption.

If theſe remarks have any foundation, that ſtate of things, which will beſt enable us to improve and extend ſo valuable a reſource, muſt be the beſt adapted to our political welfare. And it cannot admit of a ſerious doubt, that this ſtate of things muſt reſt on the baſis of a general union. As far as this would be conducive to the intereſts of commerce, ſo far it muſt tend to the extenſion of the revenue to be drawn from that ſource As far as it would contribute to rendering regulations for the collection of the duties more ſimple and efficacious, ſo far it muſt ſerve to anſwer the purpoſes of making the ſame rate of duties more productive, and of putting it in the power of the government to increaſe the rate, without prejudice to trade.

The relative ſituation of theſe ſtates, the number of rivers with which they are interſected, and of bays that waſh their ſhores, the facility of communication in every direction, the affinity of language and manners, the familiar habits of intercourſe; all theſe are circumſtances, that would conſpire to render an illicit trade between them a matter of little difficulty, and would inſure frequent evaſions of the commercial regulations of each other. The ſeparate ſtates or confederacies would be neceſſiated by mutual jealouſies to avoid the temptations to that kind of trade, by the lowneſs of their duties. The temper of our governments, for a long time to come, would not permit thoſe rigorous precautions, by which the European nations guard the avenues into their reſpective countries, as well by land as by water; and which even there are found inſufficient obſtacles to the adventurous ſtratagems of avarice.

In France there is an army of patrols (as they are called) conſtantly employed, to ſecure their fiſcal regulations againſt the inroads of the dealers in contraband trade. Mr. *Neckar* computes the number of theſe patrols at upwards of twenty thouſand. This ſhews the immenſe difficulty in preventing that ſpecies of traffic, where there is an inland communication, and places in a ſtrong light the diſadvantages with which the collection of duties in this country would be encumbered, if by diſunion the ſtates ſhould be placed in a ſituation, with reſpect to each other, reſembling that of France with reſpect to her neighbours. The arbitrary and vexatious powers with which the patrols are neceſſarily armed would be intolerable in a free country.

If, on the contrary, there be but one government pervading all the ſtates, there will be as to the principal part of our commerce but ONE SIDE to guard, the ATLANTIC COAST. Veſſels arriving directly from foreign countries, laden with valuable cargoes, would rarely chooſe to hazard themſelves to the complicated and critical perils, which would attend attempts to unlade prior to their coming into port. They would have to dread both the dangers of the coaſt, and of detection as well after as before their arrival at the places of their final deſtination. An ordinary degree of vigilance would be competent to the prevention of any material infractions upon the rights of the revenue. A few armed veſſels, judiciouſly ſtationed at the entrances of our ports, might at a ſmall expence be made uſeful centinels of the laws. And the government having the ſame intereſts to provide againſt violations every where, the co-operation of its meaſures in each ſtate would have a powerful tendency to render them effectual. Here alſo we ſhould preſerve by union an advantage which nature holds out to us, and which would be relinquiſhed by ſeparation. The United States lie at a great diſtance from Europe, and at a confiderble diſtance from all other places with which they would have extenſive connections of foreign trade. The paſſage from them to us, in a few hours, or in a ſingle night, as between the coaſts of France and Britain, and of other neighbouring nations, would be impracticable. This is a prodigious ſecurity againſt a direct contraband with foreign countries; but a circuitous contraband to one ſtate, through the medium of another, would be both eaſy and ſafe. The difference between a direct importation from abroad and an indirect importation, through the channel of a neighbouring ſtate, in ſmall parcels, according to time and opportunity, with the additional facilities of inland communication, muſt be palpable to every man of diſcernment.

It is therefore evident, that one national government would be able, at much leſs expence, to extend the duties on imports, beyond compariſon, further than would be practicable to the ſtates ſeparately, or to any partial confederacies: Hitherto I believe it may be ſafely aſſerted, that theſe duties have not upon an average exceeded in any ſtate three per cent. In France they are eſtimated to be about fifteen per cent. and in Britain they exceed this proportion.* There ſeems to be nothing to hinder their being increaſed in this country, to at leaſt treble their preſent amount. The ſingle article of ardent ſpirits, under Fœderal regulation, might be made to furniſh a conſiderable revenue. Upon a ratio to the importation into this ſtate, the whole quantity imported into the United States may be eſtimated at four millions of gallons; which at a ſhilling per gallon would produce two hundred thouſand pounds. That article would well bear this rate of duty; and if it ſhould tend to diminiſh the conſumption of it, ſuch an effect would be equally favorable to the agriculture, to the œconomy, to the morals, and to the health of the ſociety. There is perhaps nothing ſo much a ſubject of national extravagance, as theſe ſpirits.

What will be the conſequence, if we are not able to avail ourſelves of the reſource in queſtion in its full extent? A nation cannot long exiſt without revenue. Deſtitute of this eſſential ſupport, it muſt reſign its independence and ſink into the degraded condition of a province. This is an extremity to which no government will of choice accede. Revenue therefore muſt be had at all events. In this country, if the principal part be not drawn from commerce, it muſt fall with oppreſſive weight upon land. It has been already intimated, that exciſes in their true ſignification are too little in uniſon with the feelings of the people, to admit of great uſe being made of that mode of taxation, nor indeed, in the ſtates where almoſt the ſole employment is agriculture are the objects proper for exciſe ſufficiently numerous to permit very ample collections in that way. Perſonal eſtate, (as has been before remarked) from the difficulty of tracing it, cannot be ſubjected to large contributions, by any other means, than by taxes on conſumption. In populous cities, it may be enough the ſubject of conjecture, to occaſion the oppreſſion of individuals, without much aggregate benefit to the ſtate; but beyond theſe circles it muſt in a great meaſure eſcape the eye and the hand of the tax-gatherer. As the neceſſities of the ſtate, nevertheleſs, muſt be ſatisfied, in ſome mode or other, the defect of other reſources muſt throw the principal weight of the public burthens on the poſſeſſors of land. And as, on the other hand, the wants of the government can never obtain an adequate ſupply, unleſs all the ſources of revenue are open to its demands, the finances of the community, under ſuch embarraſſments, cannot be put into a ſituation conſiſtent with its reſpectability, or its ſecurity. Thus we ſhall not even have the conſolations of a full treaſury to attone for the oppreſſion of that valuable claſs of the citizens, who are employed in the cultivation of the ſoil. But public and private diſtreſs will keep pace with each other in gloomy concert; and unite in deploring the infatuation of thoſe councils, which led to diſunion.

PUBLIUS.

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* *If my memory be right, they amount to 20 per cent.*

Copy of a Letter from the Author of the CENTINEL to his Friend in ---------- County.

Dear Sir, *Philadelphia, January* 19, 1788.

I Received your letter by Mr. -----, and am ſorry to find that your exertions in the county of ---------- have been attended with ſo little ſucceſs. I expected, long before this, to have heard of a commotion begun. It is, indeed, high time that ſomething vigorous ſhould be attempted, otherwiſe the ſpirit of our cauſe will languiſh in our hands, and when once that ſpirit is flown, it will not be in our power to recall it. You know it was always our opinion, that the great gun ſhould be charged here and fired in one of the weſtern counties. I am ſure I have not been remiſs in my part of the buſineſs. Have I not already charged it with eleven cartridges well ramm'd down; and when I am every moment expecting the exploſion, you only urge me to double my diligence, and ram away. In ſhort, I am almoſt weary of this fruitleſs toil. I don't find that my publications have had the deſired effect here; I hope they have been more ſucceſsful in the counties---if ſo, you ſhould have informed me, for I want encouragement more than a ſpur. Whilſt I am iſſuing number after number of my Centinel, all written with a freedom and ſpirit ſufficient, one would think, to rouſe the people---I ſay, while I am doing this, the ſtates, one after another, either unanimouſly or by large majorities, are ratifying the new conſtitution. You have heard, or will hear, that Connecticut has adopted it by a majority of 127 to 40 in their Convention. Beſides this, I have the mortification to ſee my Centinels printed, and re-printed, but never replied to. Attempts to anſwer would afford freſh ſources of argument. Can any thing be more provoking or diſcourageing? I have rung the changes upon---the liberty of the preſs---trial by jury---deſpotiſm and tyranny---and am reduced to the neceſſity of repeating in different words the ſame railings againſt the conſtitution, and the ſame abuſe againſt the framers of it.---The novelty of this boldneſs is over, and my pieces are ſcarcely read. I am aſtoniſhed, that ſuch extraordinary exertions have had ſo little effect with the people. I have, directly and without reſerve, called the members of the late General Convention, with G----e W--------n at their head, villains, traytors, fools, and conſpirators, collectively and individually, and yet the mob does not riſe. I have often told you, that it is of no great importance on which ſide an inſurrection takes place: All that is neceſſary is, to have a commotion begun: A faction can always turn public confuſion to its own account. I was in great hopes that the attack upon Major Boyd's houſe would have produced ſomething; it was indeed ſerviceable to our party; but the flame was too weak to ſpread---the law interfered, and extinguiſhed it entirely. A mob is not worth a farthing, unleſs, by its great numbers or the weight of its leaders, it can ſtoutly look law in the face, and bid defiance to its operations.

You tell me, that you have enliſted about 60 inſurgents---but what can they do?-----600 in each of the counties would have been more to the purpoſe. Either you muſt have been very negligent, or your influence in the county is not as great as you gave us reaſon to believe. You ſay you have conſtantly attended at taverns, vendues, funerals, and other public meetings---liberally treated thoſe whom you thought it would be of uſe to gain---diſperſed my Centinels---and watched the moſt favorable opportunities for inflaming the minds of the people. This is all very well---but if the effect has been no more than the aſſociation of 60 inſurgents, it is certainly very poor doings. If our friends have done no better in the other counties, and I have not yet heard that they have done any thing, our party had better tack about, and cry up the new conſtitution, that ſome of us may ſtand a chance at leaſt for a ſhare in the loaves and fiſhes. For if, notwithſtanding our oppoſition, this new conſtitution ſhould be eſtabliſhed, we ſhall always be looked upon as diſaffected to the government, and unfit to be truſted with offices under it.

Our champions in the other ſtates begin to fall off. You have ſeen, I ſuppoſe, Gov. R-------'s letter---and I am told that R. H. L-- and M---- have dropped all oppoſition. Unleſs ſome extraordinary exertions are made, and ſpeedily too, our whole ſcheme muſt fall to the ground. Only imagine what a ridiculous figure I make here. I am every week publiſhing things, which in any other country would bring the author to the gallows, as a ſeditious diſturber of the public peace---and nothing comes of it. My performances, as I ſaid before, do not even provoke a reply. Can any thing be more mortifying?---In the mean time the new conſtitution is taking root in the other ſtates. And it muſt be confeſſed, that in every inſtance where the people have been legally brought together, either in Conventions, or as Aſſemblymen, Grand Juries, or otherwiſe, they have uniformly declared themſelves in favour of it. Theſe are great obſtacles to our views. We have affected the popular ſide of the queſtion, and the voice of the people is decidedly againſt us. Patriotiſm, not ſupported by the body of citizens, is always denominated---Faction.

To conclude. Unleſs we can do ſomething, ſpeedily, towards raiſing a reſpectable commotion in the ſtate, it is my opinion that we ought to prepare for joining the general current in favour of this new ſyſtem of government. And this may be plauſibly effected by declaring, that we never had any thing in view but the good of our country---that the new conſtitution appeared in our judgments to contain many things objectionable, and ſome even dangerous to the liberties of the people,---but, as the general opinion ſeems to be otherwiſe, we reſign our own prejudices to the will of the Majority, as every good citizen ought to do;---and ſince we find the new ſyſtem of fœderal government is indeed likely to be eſtabliſhed, we ſhall not be behind any in zealous exertions for its ſupport.

Think of theſe things---and let me hear from you as ſoon as poſſible. In the mean time I am, dear Sir, Your's, &c.

CENTINEL.

NUMBER I.

To the MINORITY of the CONVENTION of *Pennſylvania.*

Gentlemen,

THE great queſtion which at this time engages the attention of the United States calls for the faireſt and moſt diſpaſſionate diſcuſſion. Miſtakes in taking up the ſubject muſt lead to erroneous concluſions, and men of pure intentions, both among yourſelves and the people at large, ſhould miſconceptions have ariſen, may continue averſe to the ſyſtem, after it has received the *fiat* of all the conventions. Well intended attempts to throw light upon the intereſting ſubject cannot, therefore, be unpleaſing to you. Without further introduction, then, I will proceed to a point of conſiderable importance in itſelf and in its conſequences, on which I conceive your opinions have been erroneouſly formed, and on which I earneſtly hope we ſhall finally concur.

The conſolidation of the United States into one government by the operation of the propoſed conſtitution (in contradiſtinction from a confederacy) appears to you to be the conſequence of the ſyſtem, and the intention of its framers. This is the point of difference which I mean to treat of, and for the preſent I ſhall confine my obſervations to it alone.

Were the the parts of the fœderal government which you have particularized as much of the nature of conſolidation as you ſeem to ſuppoſe, real nature and deſign, and the ſtate ſovereignties, would indeed be finally annihilated. The appearances which have miſled you I ſhall remark on in the courſe of theſe papers, and I ſhall endeavour to exhibit clear and permanent marks and lines of *ſeparate ſovereignty*, which muſt ever diſtinguiſh and circumſcribe each of the ſeveral ſtates, and *prevent their annihilation* by the fœderal government, or any of its operations.

When the people of America diſſolved their connexion with the crown of Britain, they found themſelves ſeparated from all the world, but a few powerleſs colonies, the principal of which indeed they expected to induce into their meaſures. The crown having been merely a centre of *union*, the act of independence diſſolved the political ties that had formerly exiſted among the ſtates, and it was attended with no abſolute confederacy; but many circumſtances conſpired to render ſome new form of connexion deſirable and neceſſary. We wiſhed not to continue diſtinct bodies of people, but to form a reſpectable nation. The remains of our ancient governments kept us in the form of thirteen political bodies, and from a variety of juſt and prudent conſiderations, we determined to enter into an indiſſoluble and perpetual *union*. Though a confederacy of ſovereign ſtates was the mode of connexion which was wiſely deſired and actually adopted, yet in that feeble and inadequate bond of union to which we aſſented, articles ſtrongly partaking of the nature of conſolidation are obſervable.

We ſee, for example, that the free inhabitants of each ſtate were rendered, to all intents and purpoſes, *free citizens of all the reſt*. Perſons fleeing from juſtice in one ſtate were to be *delivered up* by any other in which they might take *refuge*, contrary to the laws prevailing among *diſtinct* ſovereignties, whereby the juriſdiction of one ſtate pervaded the territories of all the reſt, to the effectual length of trial, condemnation and puniſhment. The right to judge of *the ſums that ſhould be expended for the uſe of the nation* lies, even under the old confederation, *ſolely* with Congreſs, and after the demand is fixed by them, and formally made, the ſtates are *bound*, as far as they can be bound by any compact, to pay their reſpective quotas into the fœderal treaſury, by which the power of the purſe is fully given to them; nor can the ſtates *conſtitutionally* refuſe to comply. It is very certain that there is not in the preſent fœderal government vigor enough to carry *this actually delegated* power into execution; yet, if Congreſs had poſſeſſed energy ſufficient to have done it, there is no doubt but they would have been juſtifiable in the meaſure, though the ſeaſon of invaſion was unfavorable for internal conteſts.

We ſhall alſo find, that *the right to raiſe armies and build navies* is alſo veſted in Congreſs by the preſent confederation, and they are to be the ſole judges of the occaſion, and the force required. The ſtate, therefore, that refuſes to fulfil the requiſitions of Congreſs on either of theſe articles, acts *unconſtitutionally*. It appears, then, that it was thought neceſſary at the time of forming the old fœderal conſtitution, that Congreſs ſhould have what is termed "*the powers of the purſe and the ſword*." That conſtitution contained a delegation of them, becauſe the framers of it ſaw that thoſe powers were neceſſary to *the perpetuity and efficiency* of the union, and to obtain the deſirable ends of it. It is certainly very true, that the means provided to enable Congreſs to apply thoſe powers, which the conſtitution veſted in them, were ſo liable to oppoſition, interruption and delay, that the clauſes containing them became a mere dead letter. This however was not expected or deſired by any of the ſtates at the time, and their ſubſequent defaults are *infringements* of the letter and ſpirit of the confederation. On theſe circumſtances I entreat your moſt diſpaſſionate and candid conſideration. I beg leave to remark, however, that as in the preſent conſtitution they are only *appearances* of conſolidation, irrefragably contradicted by other facts and circumſtances, ſo alſo are the facts and obſervations in your addreſs *merely appearances* of a conſolidation, which I hope to demonſtrate does not exiſt. The matter will be better underſtood by proceeding to thoſe points which ſhew, that, as under the old ſo under the new fœderal conſtitution, the thirteen United States were *not intended* to be, and really *are not conſolidated*, in ſuch manner as to *abſorb or deſtroy* the ſovereignties of the ſeveral ſtates. In order to a perfect underſtanding of each other, it may be proper to obſerve here, that by your term *conſolidation* I underſtand you mean *the final annihilation of ſeparate ſtate government or ſovereignty, by the nature and operations of the propoſed conſtitution.* Among the proofs you adduce of ſuch conſolidation being the *intention* of the late convention, is the expreſſion of---"We the People."---Tho' this is a mere form of words, it will be well to ſee what expreſſions are to be found in the conſtitution in oppoſition to this, and indicative of the intentions of the convention, before we conſider thoſe things, which, as I conceive, ſecure the ſtates from a poſſibility of loſing their reſpective ſovereignties.

Firſt, then, tho' the convention propoſe that it ſhould be the act of the people, yet it is in their capacities as citizens of *the ſeveral members of our confederacy*---for they are expreſly declared to be the people of *the United States*"---to which idea the expreſſion is *ſtrictly* confined, and the *general* term of *America*, which is conſtantly uſed in ſpeaking of us *as a nation*, is carefully omitted: a pointed view was evidently had to our *exiſting union*. But we muſt ſee at once, that the reaſon of "*the People*" being mentioned was, that alterations of ſeveral conſtitutions were to be effected, which the convention well knew could be done by no authority but that of "*the people*," either determining themſelves in *their ſeveral ſtates*, or delegating adequate powers to their *ſtate conventions*. Had the fœderal convention meant to exclude the idea of "*union*," that is, of *ſeveral and ſeparate* ſovereignties joining in a confederacy, they would have ſaid, we *the people of America*; for union neceſſarily involves the idea of component ſtates, which complete conſolidations exclude. But the ſeveralty of the ſtates is frequently recognized in the moſt diſtinct manner in the courſe of the conſtitution. The repreſentatives are to be inhabitants of the *ſtate* they repreſent---each *ſtate* is to have a repreſentative---the militia officers are to be appointed by the *ſeveral ſtates*---and many other inſtances will be found in reading the conſtitution. Theſe, however, are all mere expreſſions, and I ſhould not have introduced them, but to overbalance the words you have mentioned by a ſuperior weight of the ſame kind. Let us, then, proceed to evidences againſt conſolidation, of more force than the mere form of words.

It will be found, on a careful examination, that many things, which are indiſpenſibly neceſſary to the exiſtence and good order of ſociety, cannot be performed by the fœderal government, but will require *the agency and powers* of the ſtate legiſlatures or ſovereignties, with their various appurtenances and appendages.

1ſt. Congreſs, under all the powers of the propoſed conſtitution, can neither train the militia, nor appoint the officers thereof.

2dly. They cannot fix the qualifications of electors of repreſentatives, or of the electors of the electors of the Preſident or Vice-Preſident.

3dly. In caſe of a vacancy in the ſenate or the houſe of repreſentatives, they cannot iſſue a writ for a new election, nor take any of the meaſures neceſſary to obtain one.

4thly. They cannot appoint a judge, conſtitute a court, or in any other way interfere in determining offences againſt the criminal law of the ſtates, nor can they in any way interfere in the determinations of civil cauſes between citizens of the ſame ſtate, which will be innumerable and highly important.

5thly. They cannot elect a Preſident, a Vice-Preſident, a Senator, or a fœderal repreſentative, without all of which their own government muſt remain *ſuſpended*, and univerſal *Anarchy* muſt *enſue*.

6thly. They cannot determine the place of chuſing ſenators, becauſe that would be derogatory to *the ſovereignty* of the ſtate legiſlatures, who are to elect them.

7thly. They cannot enact laws for the inſpection of the produce of the country, a matter of the utmoſt importance to the commerce of the *ſeveral* ſtates, and the honor of *the whole*.

8thly. They cannot appoint or commiſſion *any ſtate officer*, legiſlative, executive or judicial.

9thly. They cannot interfere with the opening of rivers and canals; the making or regulation of roads, except poſt roads; building bridges; erecting ferries; eſtabliſhment of ſtate ſeminaries of learning; libraries; literary, religious, trading or manufacturing ſocieties; erecting or regulating the police of cities, towns or boroughs; creating new ſtate offices; building light houſes, public wharves, county goals, markets, or other public buildings; making ſale of ſtate lands, and other ſtate property; receiving or appropriating the incomes of ſtate buildings and property; executing the ſtate laws; altering the criminal law; nor can they do any other matter or thing appertaining to the internal affairs of any ſtate, whether legiſlative, executive or judicial, civil or eccleſiaſtical.

10thly. They cannot interfere with, alter or amend the conſtitution of any ſtate, which, it is admitted, now is, and, from time to time, will be more or leſs neceſſary in moſt of them.

The proper inveſtigation of this ſubject will require more of your time than I can take the liberty of engaging at preſent. I ſhall therefore leave what I have now written to your honeſt and cool reflection.

A FREEMAN.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

IN the liſt of the ſigners of the proteſt of the minority of the Convention againſt the fœderal conſtitution, we find SIX---(and THREE of them the only ſpeakers againſt it in the Convention) whoſe names are upon record as the friends of *paper money*, and the advocates for the late unjuſt *teſt-law* of Pennſylvania, which for near *ten* years excluded the *Quakers, Menoniſts, Moravians*, and ſeveral other ſects ſcrupulous againſt war, from a repreſentation in our government.

In the minutes of the ſecond ſeſſion of the Ninth General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, we find in the 212th page the following perſons among the YEAS, who voted for the emiſſion of paper money, which has, by its depreciation, ſo much injured the trade and manufactures of the ſtate, and which, by impairing its funds, has weakened the ſtrength of our government, and thereby deſtroyed the hopes and ſupport of the public creditors. The perſons are, *William Findley, John Smilie, Robert Whitehill, Adam Orth, Nicholas Lutz, Abraham Lincoln.*

In the 302d page of the ſame book, we find a report, declaring the Quakers, Moravians, &c. who, from conſcientious ſcruples, declined taking part in the war, to be "enemies to liberty and the rights of mankind---Britiſh ſubjects, aliens and cowards---who had no ſhare in the declaration of independence, in the formation of our conſtitution, or in eſtabliſhing them by ARMS;" which report is agreed to, as appears in the liſt of the YEAS, by the ſame *William Findley, John Smilie, Robert Whitehill, Adam Orth, Nicholas Lutz, Abraham Lincoln.*

Theſe men certainly are not in earneſt, when they talk and write of *liberty*, and of the ſacred rights of *conſcience*. Their conduct contradicts all their ſpeeches and publications; and if they were truly ſenſible of their folly and wickedneſs in oppoſing the new government, inſtead of trying to excite a civil war (in which they will bear no more part than they did in the late war with Great-Britain) they ought rather to acknowledge, with gratitude, the lenity of their fellow-citizens, in permitting them to live among us with impunity, after thus tranſgreſſing and violating the great principles of liberty, government and conſcience.

In the Centinel, No. XI. we are told that General Waſhington (under God the deliverer of our country) is a poor creature, with many *conſtitutional* infirmities; and that he has, from ambitious motives, united with the *conſpirators* of Delaware, Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and Connecticut, to enſlave his country.---Can human nature ſink ſo low as to be guilty of ſuch baſe ingratitude to a man to whom America owes her independence and liberties? or will the more grateful ſons of America ſuffer the author of ſuch a declaration to continue to inſult their opinions and feelings? There was a time, when the liberties of our country were at the mercy of this great and good man---There was a time when a defrauded and clamorous army, devoted to his will, and a Congreſs without power or credit, would have rendered it an eaſy matter for him to have eſtabliſhed a monarchy in the United States. But how nobly did he behave in this alarming criſis of our affairs. He compoſed the turbulent and puniſhed the mutinous ſpirit of the army. He ſtrengthened by his influence the hands of Congreſs, and finally bequeathed, as his laſt legacy to his country, his parting advice, to form ſuch a union as would for ever perpetuate her liberties.

In the ſame Centinel we are told, that *anarchy* and a *civil war* are leſs evils than the deſpotiſm (as he calls it) of the new government. It would be an affront to the underſtandings of my readers to controvert theſe two opinions---I ſhall only aſk the author of them, whether he will riſk himſelf, at the head of a company of his Carliſle *white* boys, in caſe he ſhould ſucceed in his beloved ſcheme of exciting a civil war, or whether he would not rather ſhelter himſelf under a ſafe office, as he did during the late war, until the bloody ſtorm was over?

The people of Pennſylvania have been ſo often told of *an appeal to arms*, when power and office (not liberty) were in danger, by the leaders of the old conſtitutional junto, that they now regard the threat no more than the ſcolding of the apple women in Market-ſtreet, when they are diſturbed by the country people on a market day. They remember how much theſe men boaſted, and how little they did, during the late war. They know full well---that not only wealth, but that numbers---virtue, courage and military ſkill, are all on the fœderal ſide of the queſtion in Pennſylvania. They know, that the brave and tired militia of Delaware and Jerſey will not be neutral ſpectators of a conteſt in Pennſylvania, which involves in it the ſafety of a government, which they have unanimouſly and joyfully adopted. They, therefore, pity the poor madmen who ſport theſe threats, and anticipate no other conſequence from their being carried further, than the certain ruin of two or three ſeditious individuals in the city of Philadelphia.

In a republic, the majority ſhould certainly govern. Now a majority have decided in favour of the new conſtitution. The oppoſition to it after this, by a minority, is not only an attempt to eſtabliſh an ariſtocracy, or a government of a *few* over the *many*, but it is downright rebellion.

But we are told, this majority have adopted a ſyſtem of deſpotiſm. This is falſe;----for the new government is the beſt bulwark of freedom that ever was framed in the world. But I will ſuppoſe this was not the caſe, and that the new conſtitution was as bad as it is ſaid to be. What then?----The minority are ſtill bound to ſubmit to it; for it is the choice of the *majority*, and they cannot be *free*, unleſs it be adopted. If it is rejected, then the majority, who are deprived of what they love and *prefer*, yield to the minority, which is contrary to every principle of democracy.

I wiſh the public creditors to look to themſelves. The funding ſyſtem of Pennſylvania is on its laſt legs. It cannot exiſt another year, without convulſing our ſtate. All the diſtreſs, oppreſſion, ſpeculation, idleneſs, peculation in government,----and bankruptcies, not of merchants only, but of *tradeſmen* and *farmers* (a thing unheard of before, and unknown in other countries) are owing to the funding law. Pennſylvania has aſſumed a million and an half of dollars in certificates, above her quota of the public debt. It is only by adopting the fœderal government that this enormous, unequal and oppreſſive burthen can be taken off our ſhoulders, and the ſtate reſcued out of the hands of ſpeculators, ſharpers and public defaulters. It is, moreover, only from a fœderal treaſury that the public creditors, of all deſcriptions, can expect ſubſtantial and permanent juſtice.

A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.

By advices of the 9th day of January inſtant, the honorable the CONVENTION of the State of CONNECTICUT have adopted the propoſed FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. There were one hundred and twenty-ſeven votes in favor of it, and forty againſt it.

Extract of a letter from New-York, January 18.

A French frigate of 40 guns is at the Hook; from whence, and her name, we are not informed.

"Laſt Thurſday, January 9th, the Convention of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts aſſembled at the State-houſe in Boſton, and proceeded to the choice of a Preſident, when his Excellency *John Hancock*, Eſq; was choſen. The Hon. *William Cuſhing*, Eſq; was elected Vice-Preſident, and *George Richards Minot*, Eſq; Secretary."

The gentlemen of the late fœderal Convention, ſays a correſpondent, who diſſented from the Majority, ought to have acted a little more in concert, both for their own reputation's ſake and for the good of their country, if they really thought, at the time, of the reaſons of diſſent which they have given to the people of America. The truth, he ſuppoſes, is, that their ſeveral ſentiments were ſo diſcordant, that they could not unite in any number of amendments. They appear to be ſo *diſſentient* a ſet of *diſſenters*, that they muſt continue to *diſſent* from each other, as long as any *diſſention* remains among the *diſſenting* ſons of men.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the honorable Mr. Yeates and Mr. Lanſing, of New-York, appear to have thought very little of any of the various and oppoſite objections of their colleagues in the late fœderal Convention, except one.---They expreſs no apprehenſions about the footing on which the ſtate and federal Conſtitutions have placed the liberty of the preſs and of conſcience, the military, and the ſeveral other matters, the ſuppoſed dangers of which have been much inſiſted on by the other gentlemen. *Conſolidation* ſeems to be their only fear.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Newport, Rhode-Iſland, dated 29th Dec. 1787, to his correſpondent in this city.

"I thank you for all the good news, and the news-papers with the Debates in your Convention, which are truly worth reading. You have had a fair opportunity to diſcover that two or three artful deſigning men may do a world of Miſchief----Inſtance a few in Rhode-Iſland----old C——— and L——— in New-York----and a few ſuch in every ſtate. Delaware and Jerſey are high on the liſt---Connecticut will have a very great majority---Boſton near three to one---and New-Hampſhire clear---and that will be the caſe in North and South-Carolina. *We* that have taken an active part in the late war muſt again ſtep forward, and do double duty, till we ſecure a good government. I ſpeak for myſelf, and am ready. The virtuous Minority in this ſtate feel happy in being thought of by the worthy citizens of Philadelphia, and I know they deſerve their notice, for never did men ſtand their ground equal to a few in this ſtate---and I hope the time is nigh, when the wicked muſt flee to the dens and clifts of the rocks."

By a gentleman lately arrived from the weſtern country, whoſe information is much to be depended on, we learn, that from the moſt perfect computation that can be formed there, not leſs than from eighteen to twenty thouſand emigrants have arrived in Kentucky, within the laſt nine months, by the different routs of the Ohio, Wilderneſs, &c.---One fact, perfectly well aſcertained, ſtrongly corroborates the above computation, that on the 24th of November, there paſſed Fort Harmar, at the mouth of the Muſkingum, one thouſand two hundred and ninety-ſix ſouls, according to the accounts taken by the boats of the garriſon, the commander of which uſes great pains and accuracy in informing himſelf of the numbers that paſs.

General Harmar, with the greateſt part of the troops under his command, has returned from Poſt Vincennes on the Wabaſh, to Muſkingum, leaving two companies at the former place.---[*Maryland Gazette.*]

Extract of a letter from Dover, January 1, 1788.

"Laſt Wedneſday, between 11 and 12 o'clock of the day, the dwelling-houſe and other buildings belonging to Mrs. Haſleton, of this county, relict of Capt. William Haſleton, formerly a very reſpectable ſea Captain of the city of Philadelphia, and all her houſhold furniture (which was very elegant) all the wearing apparel of the family, proviſions, and laſt year's crop of grain, were conſumed by fire. The family, beſides the old lady, who has been long confined to her bed, by old age and bodily infirmity, conſiſts of a ſon and two daughters, all unmarried, and from great affluence, are now, by this fatal incident, reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs."

AN EPIGRAM.

SAYS Frank to his brother---ſo *Jack* Anti-fœd'ral
On paper has prov'd himſelf---*An Invalid General:*
If Sampſon of old ſlew his thouſands with the jaw of an aſs,
Much ſtranger things have of late come to paſs---
For a writer, whoſe name is oppos'd to all ill,
Has ſlain *Nic* himſelf with the ſtump of a quill.

⁂ *The piece ſigned* AN OLD WOMAN, *is omitted this week for want of room.*

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 1ſt of April next,

A VERY valuable and well ſituated MERCHANT-MILL, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, near Germantown great road, and about 15 miles from Philadelphia. The ſaid mill is on a never failing ſtream of water, generally known by the name of Wiſſahickon creek, is very conveniently built, and in exceeding good repair, has two pair of ſtones, one of which are burs, lately fitted up in the beſt order for merchandiſing; together with a wind-mill, and new boulting cloths of the firſt quality. Said mill is conveniently ſituated to an exceeding good run of wheat, together with a vaſt run of country buſineſs. Alſo a valuable FARM adjoining the ſame, containing 125 acres of land, about 40 acres of which is good meadow ground, and a great part of the reſt good arable land, all well watered; whereon is a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe and a large kitchen adjoining the ſame, a well of good water, a good bearing orchard, barn, ſtable and other out houſes, conveniently ſituated for carrying on the buſineſs of the ſame. The whole will be let together, or ſeparate. Any perſon or perſons inclining to rent or treat about the ſame, may be informed, by applying to the ſubſcriber near the premiſes.

Jan. 14, 1788. † JACOB REIFF, jun.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, ſituate in Darby, next door to the Ship Tavern towards Philadelphia, very convenient for a large family, a good ſtand for a ſtore, or for a tradeſman that works in the houſe; there are four good rooms on each of the two firſt floors, and two ditto in the garret, all of them cieled, with a good cellar under it, alſo a pump at the kitchen door. The lot it ſtands on is 50 feet wide and about 400 deep, with a barn and a number of fruit trees.

Alſo to be ſold, another adjoining it, with two rooms on a floor, and a good cellar. The lot is 50 feet front and 400 in depth, with a ſtable on it, and a variety of fruit trees. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to JESSE SHARPLESS, at the corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia. If not ſold, it will be to be rented, and may be entered on the 1ſt day of April next. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. §

Philadelphia, January 17, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the houſe of William Leſher, in Germantown, on Saturday, the 2d day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, two ſtory ſtone ſhop and two lots of ground (lying contiguous to and along ſide of each other) thereunto belonging, ſituate and being in Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, on the ſouth weſt ſide of the main ſtreet thereof, each lot being 30 feet front on the ſaid main ſtreet, and 217 feet in length or depth from ſaid main ſtreet ſouth-weſtward; bounded north-eaſtward by the ſaid main ſtreet, ſouth-eaſtward by a lot in the tenure of Henry Earnſt, ſouth-weſtward by a lot now or late Edward Shippen's, and north-weſtward by a lot now in the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Shippen. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of John David Seiferheldt, deceaſed, and Barbara his widow, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Doctor HILL's *American Balſam*,

IS to be ſold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, the corner of Black Horſe alley, in Second-ſtreet, alſo by Mr. George Reinholt, in Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Fifth-ſtreet; by Mr. Steiner, at the German printing office, in Race-ſtreet; at Germantown, by Mr. Juſtus Fox; at Lancaſter, by Ludwick Lawman, Eſq; at New-York, by Hugh Gaine; and by the ſubſcriber, at her place in Blockley, price ſix ſhillings and ſix-pence a bottle, and by the dozen ſix ſhillings a bottle.

This Balſam is now upwards of 20 years ſo well known in America that it is a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; it gives great relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm, in cholics, gravel and conſumption; it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in moſt all the diſorders and ſickneſſes of chilren, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed direction in Engliſh and German on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle, and then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify who have tried other things without ſucceſs; there are indeed ſeveral balſams and preparations of medicine, which gives ſometimes preſent relief for a ſhort time in many diſorders, but ſoon after returns more furious than before, but this American balſam performed perfect and effectual cures; its fame is ſpread moſt every where, it is almoſt inconceivable to hear what ſurpriſing cures this balſam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects: Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart, and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold in any other place not mentioned in my advertiſements, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American balſam is compoſed.

Since the former proprietors are deceaſed, both William Young, junior and ſenior, therefore the preſent is a ſiſter to William Young, jun. botaniſt. ¶ CHRISTIANA LEECH.

THE ACTING COMMITTEE of the Society for alleviating the Miſeries of Public Priſons, viſiting agreeable to their appointment, the Goal and Work-houſe of this city, have frequently wiſhed that the funds of their inſtitution would allow them to ſupply the *unhappy beings*, there confined, with ſuitable cloathing during this inclement ſeaſon; but as this is altogether out of their power, they find themſelves under the neceſſity of calling on their fellow citizens to afford all poſſible relief in this particular.---Any old blankets, ſhoes, ſtockings, mens and womens apparel, will be highly acceptable: ſuch articles looked up, and forwarded to Mrs. *Richards*, at the Work-houſe, will be duly adminiſtered to the *wretched* and *ſuffering* priſoners. The Committee mean not to enlarge; they flatter themſelves the inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, will, readily, out of their abundance, ſpare a little to *cloath* the *naked*, as they have already contributed toward *feeding* the *hungry*: and thus ſhall the bleſſing of *many*, *ready to periſh*, alight on the heads of their *humane* and *generous Benefactors*.

William Rogers,
John Morriſon,
Benjamin Thaw, } Acting
John Kaighn, } Committee.
Francis Bailey,
Jeremiah Fiſher.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1788.

WHITE and PATTON, Merchants of this city, late Copartners in Trade, having aſſigned to us, the ſubſcribers, all the eſtate, rights, credits and effects of ſaid copartnerſhip, and impowered us to demand and receive payment of and from all perſons indebted to the copartnerſhip aforeſaid. The debtors are hereby notified, that unleſs they reſpectively do pay or ſecure the payment in three months from the date hereof, they will be proceeded againſt according to law, without reſpect to perſons.

ABEL JAMES, } Aſſignees.
Jan. 11, 1788. STEPHEN COLLINS, }

TO THE PUBLIC.

BY virtue of the authority veſted in us, the ſubſcribers, as Auditors appointed by the court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, in a certain domeſtic attachment therein pending, wherein Jacob Benner the elder and Jacob Benner the younger, executors of George Benner, deceaſed, are plaintiffs, againſt Edward M'Keggan, defendant, there will be Sold at public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 13th day of February next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, for the benefit of the ſaid Edward M'Keggan's creditors, a certain two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, with the LOT of GROUND whereon the ſame is erected, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from Delaware, in the ſaid city, at the diſtance of 48 feet to the northward of Union-ſtreet, containing in front on Third-ſtreet 16 feet, and in length or depth 56 feet 6 inches, with the privilege of an alley of three and an half feet in width leading from Union-ſtreet.

The purchaſe money of the Ground on which the houſe ſtands, amounting to £ 175, with intereſt thereon from the 19th of March 1782, have not yet been paid, but the owner of the ground will deliver the deed, as ſoon as his demand is diſcharged.

The Houſe is convenient, has a genteel appearance, and its ſituation pleaſant and agreeable. Attendance will be given by the ſubſcribers,

JOHN BROWNE,
Philadelphia county, JAMES ASH,
Jan. 9, 1788. THOMAS BRITTON.

Newtown, January 9, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Wedneſday, the 30th inſtant, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Plumſtead townſhip; bounded by lands of Thomas Lewis, Frederick Cook, and others, and containing about 80 acres; taken in execution as the property of David Adams, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks County, January 9, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 31ſt inſt. at the houſe of George Piper, inn-keeper, in Bedminſter townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Plumſtead townſhip, containing about 118 acres; bounded by land of Adam Finſman, land late of Joſiah Ferguſon, and others; late the property of John Foreman; taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, January 9, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 5th of February next, at the houſe of Paul Samſel, inn-keeper, in Milford townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Milford aforeſaid, containing about 45 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; taken in execution as the property of Betty Thomas, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, January 9, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 9th of February next, at the houſe of Samuel Flack, inn-keeper, in Warwick townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Plumſtead townſhip, containing about 17 acres and 115 perches, bounded by lands of Matthew Day, Edward Good, Chriſtian Overholtz, and others; taken in execution as the property of Jacob Glauſe, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, January 9, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Samuel Flack, inn-keeper, in Warwick townſhip, on Saturday, the 9th of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Plumſtead townſhip, containing about 90 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by lands of John Dyer, Thomas Dyer, Thomas Wright, and others; late the property of Joſiah Dyer, deceaſed; taken in execution, and to be ſold by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, January 9, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 11th of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-houſe in Newtown, Two Lots of Land in Newtown aforeſaid, containing in the whole about ſix acres; the ſoil is of the beſt quality, and ſeveral dwelling-houſes are erected on the lots, one of which is occupied as an Inn, and is well ſituated for the ſame; there are alſo barns, ſtables and other neceſſary out-buildings, ſo as to render them very valuable and convenient; all late the property of Deborah Sedons, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

FOUR PENCE Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, on the 21ſt day of December laſt, an indented ſervant man, named William Hopper, near 21 years of age, has four months and eleven days to ſerve, black hair and black eyes, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made; had on when he went away, a grey coloured upper jacket, a ſwanſkin under ditto, old leather breeches, old ſhoes, with odd buckles, a caſtor hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him home to his maſter, ſhall be paid the above reward, and their labour or their pains, by § LEONARD KROESEN.

Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, Dec. 20, 1787.

TAKEN treſpaſſing on the ſubſcrber's incloſure, two MARES, ſuppoſed to be about three years old, near 14 hands high; the one a ſorrel, has no perceivable mark; the other a black, with a ſtar in her forehead. The owner or owners, proving property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to † JOHN NOBLIT.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, about the beginning of December laſt, a ſmall ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be ten or eleven years old, neither brand nor ear mark perceived. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. § RICHARD MILES.

January 9, 1788.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept, from under the hands and ſeals of the truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 29th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 250 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Robert Green, John Taylor and others; ſaid tract of land to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of James Starrett, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Dec. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept, from under the hands and ſeals of the truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 30th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Bentley, Jeſſe Taylor and others; ſaid tract of land to be ſold at the ſuit of the commonwealth, as the eſtate late of Nathaniel Jefferies, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, and ſundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, at the houſe of the Widow Keyſer, in Upper Chicheſter townſhip, on Thurſday, the 31ſt day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, A meſſuage and two tracts of land, one containing 90 acres, and the other 11 acres and an half, bounded by lands of Mary Norris, Henry Hale Graham, Eſq; Jacob Richards and Robert Robinſon, lying within two miles of Cheſter, and three from Marcus-Hook; and at the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, cows, ſheep and ſwine, a waggon and geers, plough and harrow, &c. &c. the whole taken in execution as the eſtates real and perſonal of William Keyſer, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 2d day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at Joſeph Gibbon's tavern, in Springfield townſhip, in the ſaid county, A certain ſtone meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Springfield aforeſaid, containing 111 acres and three quarters, bounded by Crum creek, and by lands of James Crozer, John Crozer, Job Dicks, Joſeph Gibbon, &c. on which premiſes is a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never-failing ſpring of water, and ſundry other buildings; this plantation is conveniently ſituated for a ſtore, or any kind of public buſineſs, as it lies at the junction of three very public roads; late the eſtate of Jane Tennant, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

By virtue of an Order from the Orphan's Court of Berks county, will be expoſed to ſale, at public vendue, on the 26th day of January 1788, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN Tract of Land, ſituate in Exeter townſhip, in ſaid county, adjoining land of Samuel Lee, Richard Tea, and others, containing about 50 acres, whereon is an excellent Stone Griſt-mill, conveniently ſituated and built, either for merchant or country work, on a never failing ſtream. There is in ſaid mill two pair of ſtones, one of which is excellent burrs; there is alſo on ſaid premiſes an elegant ſtone dwelling-houſe, with other commodious ſtone buildings; late the eſtate of Judah Boone, deceaſed. Four hundred pounds of the purchaſe money to be paid within one week from the day of ſale. The ſale to begin at one o'clock, where due attendance will be given, by

THOMAS CHERINGTON, } Adminiſtrators.
¶ THOMAS LEE, }

To be Let, and entered on the firſt of March next,

A HOUSE and Tan-yard, a few miles from this city, on a public road, advantageous for getting ſkins and hides in any quantity. Said place is beautifully ſituated and in good repair, and calculated to carry on the tanning buſineſs to advantage. A part of the premiſes was formerly occupied as a ſtore to great advantage, and would ſuit a perſon in that branch of buſineſs. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers. ¶

Was found November 9, 1787, on the Egypt Road,

A Lady's TIPPET.

Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to the Printers, and paying the expence of this advertiſement, may have it again.

STOLEN in the night between the 13th and 14th of December laſt, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Milford townſhip, Northampton county, about half a mile from George Clein's tavern, a brown MARE, 14 or 15 years old, about 14 hands high, has neither brand nor ear-mark, ſhod all round immediately before ſhe was ſtolen, has a very ſtrong mane, trots and paces, carries her head very low, and is with fold; was alſo ſtolen on the ſame night, a good ſaddle and curb bridle. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare, ſaddle and bridle, ſo as the owner may have them again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, and THIRTY SHILLINGS more for the thief, if ſecured, brought to juſtice, and convicted of the theft, paid by ¶

Jan. 1, 1788. ABRAHAM KRIEBEL.

TO BE SOLD,

Or Let on Improving Leaſes,

A BODY of very valuable Farming LANDS in Northampton county, Pennſylvania, 5 or 6 miles from the New-York line, beginning on the head waters of Shohocking creek, about four miles from the river Delaware, and extending ſouth-weſterly about three miles, when the courſe of the lands turns from the ſouth, and runs nearly due weſt. The northernmoſt waters of the Equinunk touch two of the ſouthernmoſt lots. There is an ample quantity of graſs and meadow ground to each tract, and they are well timbered with beech, ſugar maple, birch, aſh, &c. The quality of theſe lands is in many inſtances very fine, and they will all make very good farms. Their produce will in a ſhort time be got to market on eaſy terms, from the improvement of the navigation of the Delaware, and of the Suſquehannah, a ſtream of which riſes in the weſtern part of the tracts, and runs northerly into that river at the Great Bend. The diſtance from Eaſton is about 80 miles. They have the advantage of moſt of the unimproved lands now offering for ſale or leaſe, in being very near to thick ſettlements that lie eaſtward and ſouthward of them, and in having the ſettlements on the Suſquehannah in New-York and Pennſylvania, with that river itſelf, to defend them from the Indians, if any diſturbances ſhould take place. The twenty-three townſhips granted lately by New-York to Maſſachuſetts lie on the north-weſt, and run nearly weſt of them to a great diſtance. As there is every reaſon to expect thoſe townſhips will have ſeveral hundred families on them in the courſe of 1788, they will form a frontier for the lands now offered. For terms, apply to CHARLES COXE, Eſq; Kingwood, Hunterdon county New-Jerſey, GEORGE PALMER, Eſq; Moore townſhip, Northampton county, Captain WILLIAM CRAIG, Eaſton (who have actual ſurveys of the lands,) or in Philadelphia, to ctiM TENCH COXE,

Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Jan. 9, 1788. N. FRAZIER.

This Day is publiſhed,
BY M. CAREY,
IN MARKET STREET,
The *American Muſeum,*
FOR DECEMBER, 1787.

Being the ſixth and laſt number of the ſecond volume; containing a General Title---an Index---and a Chronicle, or Summary of the moſt remarkable Events of the months of July, Auguſt, September, October, November, and December.

THE PRINTER begs leave, once more, to remind thoſe of his ſubſcribers who have not yet paid their firſt or ſecond half year's ſubſcription, that the very great expence of the MUSEUM renders a punctual compliance with that part of the terms which relates to the time of payment indiſpenſibly neceſſary to carry on the work. They may reſt aſſured that their non-performance has in this reſpect already more than once rendered its continuance problematical----nor has the danger been eſcaped without the utmoſt difficulty. Were the work dear, or were it uſeleſs, perhaps ſome plea might be ſuggeſted for inattention---But as it ſtands confeſſed one of the cheapeſt periodical publications extant---and as its utility is univerſally admitted, it might be expected that a punctual and exact payment would enable the proprietor to conduct it in the extenſive and ſatisfactory manner he propoſed, inſtead of involving him in unworthy difficulties.

He here begs leave to make a ſhort extract from the preface to the July Muſeum:----

"After a careful examination of the various ſhoals on which "periodical publications have been wrecked, in this and other "countries, I am in dread of only one, which I am almoſt "aſhamed to intimate---but which, juſtice to myſelf, as well as "a ſincere deſire, by inſuring ſtability to this work, to be as far "ſerviceable to the community, of which I have the honor to be "a member, as my feeble talents and my ſituation will admit, "forbid me to paſs over in ſilence. This ſhoal, the danger of "which I deprecate, is the want of a due punctuality in paying "the ſubſcriptions. Theſe being ſmall, each individual is but "too apt to ſuppoſe it a matter of great indifference whether he "pays *his* quota at the time appointed, or in ſix or twelve months "afterwards. This is a great miſtake: For let it be obſerved, "that the aggregate of theſe ſums (however trivial and inſignificant each may be, taken ſeparately) is the only fund for defraying the great and inevitable expences of the undertaking. "Theſe cannot be deferred. They are all payable in ready money: and it would but ill ſaitsfy the paper-maker and journeyman printer, &c. &c. to tell them, when money was due to "them, that I could not pay it;---that I *expected* money from "my ſubſcribers in two, three, or four months;---and that I "ſhould *then* pay them. If I told them ſuch a Canterbury tale, "I need not *expect* any more of their ſervices. It is, further, to "be obſerved, that the expence of ſending twice, thrice, or, as "is often the caſe, four times for the amount of a ſubſcription, "bears no ſmall proportion to the ſum received. After this explanation, it muſt be unneceſſary to requeſt of thoſe ſubſcribers, "who wiſh ſucceſs to the Muſeum, or deſire its proprietor may "receive the reward of his earneſt endeavours to gratify them, "that they will, at the completion of each volume, renew their "ſubſcription for the ſucceeding one. Thoſe gentlemen, who, "agreeably to the original plan, have already done this, are entitled to my thanks."

Thoſe gentlemen, who have taken ſubſcription papers, are requeſted to forward them to the printing-office before the 13th of January, 1788, as the liſt of ſubſcribers, intended to be prefixed to the third volume, will be put to preſs about that time.

†§† The ſubſcription is 18s. per annum---One half of which is to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the ſame ſum at the commencement of every ſucceeding volume.

⁂ Seaſonable country produce will be received in payment.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

BETWEEN fifteen and ſixteen hundred acres of land, being on the ſouth ſide of Great Gunpowder river, in Baltimore county, Maryland. It extends upwards of two miles on the ſaid river, and joins on the lands of Charles Ridgely. About half the tract is cleared, the land is of excellent quality, is about 12 miles from the town of Baltimore, and two north of the road leading from ſaid town to York, in Pennſylvania. It will be ſold either together or in different lots, to ſuit the purchaſer. Fifteen per cent. muſt be paid at the purchaſe, the remainder may be paid by inſtallments of three or four years, on giving proper ſecurity, with intereſt. Thoſe inclining to purchaſe may apply to JOHN NICHOLSON, Merchant, in Baltimore, and the tenants on the land will ſhew the ſame.

There is alſo adjoining the above tract an undivided half of a mill ſeat, which will be diſpoſed of either ſeparately or with any part of the above land. It is ſuppoſed equal to any mill ſeat on the continent, there being ſituations for four or five mills, eaſily ſupplied with water from the river. †

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JANUARY, 1788. THE NUMB. 3009.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1788.

STATE of CONNECTICUT.

In CONVENTION, January 4.

(Continued from our paper of the 23d inſt.)

DR. Johnſon roſe after Mr. Ellſworth and expreſſed himſelf to the following purpoſe.

My Honorable Friend has repreſented to us the miſerable ſtate, which we are in with reſpect to our public affairs. It is a melancholy picture; but not too highly drawn. Our commerce is annihilated; our national honor, once in ſo high eſteem, is no more. We have got to the very brink of ruin; we muſt turn back, and adopt a new ſyſtem. The gentleman's arguments have demonſtrated that a principle of coercion is abſolutely neceſſary, if we would have a union to anſwer any beneficial purpoſes. All ancient leagues have had this principle. Holland has in fact had it. When a dutch province has neglected to furniſh her quota for the national expence, taxes have been levied by an army. It was neceſſary that each province ſhould be compelled to pay her part. But how was this effected? There was no other way but by force of arms, a method moſt dangerous to the public tranquility. Under our old confederation, each State was bound by the moſt ſolemn obligations to pay its proportion of the national expence. If any State did not perform what it had ſo ſolemnly promiſed, it became a tranſgreſſor. It did an injury to the other States, to which it had plighted its faith for the performance of what it had ſtipulated in the articles of confederation. The other States have a right to redreſs; they have a right by the law of nature and nations to inſiſt upon, and compel a performance. How ſhall this be done? There is no other way but by force of arms. What is the conſequence? This way of enforcing fœderal decrees leads directly to civil war and national ruin. This was the caſe with the ancient leagues. The States in confederacy were bound by compact, to bear certain proportions of the public burdens. Some of the States were delinquent; they failed in performing their ſtipulations. This injurious conduct provoked the others, they had recourſe to arms for redreſs. While they were thus involved in civil war, neighbouring powers took advantage of it, and availed themſelves of the forces of a part to ſubdue the reſt. Such is the nature of this kind of confederacies, that the general decrees muſt either remain without efficacy, or be put in execution by a military force.

The Convention ſaw this imperfection in attempting to legiſlate for States, in their political capacity; that the coercion of Law can be exerciſed by nothing but a military force. They have therefore gone upon entirely new ground. They have formed one new nation out of the individual States. The conſtitution, veſts in the general legiſlature a power to make laws in matters of national concern; to appoint Judges to decide upon theſe laws; and to appoint officers to carry them into execution. This excludes the idea of an armed force. The power, which is to enforce theſe laws, is to be a legal power veſted in proper magiſtrates. The forces which is to be employed, is the energy of law; and this force is to operate only upon individuals, who fail in their duty to their country. This is the peculiar glory of the conſtitution, that it depends upon the mild and equal energy of the magiſtracy for the execution of the laws. The convention have framed a ſyſtem of government, and now ſubmit it to the wiſdom of their country. We addreſs ourſelves, not to your paſſions, but to your reaſon; we ſpeak as to wiſe men. Judge ye what we ſay. As to the old ſyſtem, we can go no further with it; experience has ſhewn it to be utterly inefficient. The States were ſenſible of this, to remedy the evil they appointed the convention. Though no enthuſiaſt, I cannot but impute it to a ſignal intervention of divine providence, that a convention from States differing in circumſtances, intereſts, and manners, ſhould be ſo harmonious in adopting one grand ſyſtem. If we reject a plan of government, which with ſuch favourable circumſtances is offered for our acceptance, I fear our national exiſtence muſt come to a final end.

MONDAY, January 7.

The paragraph which reſpects taxes, impoſts and exciſes, was largely debated, by ſeveral Gentlemen.

Gen. Wadſworth objected againſt it, becauſe it gave the power of the purſe to the general Legiſlature; another paragraph gave the power of the ſword; and that authority, which has the power of the ſword and purſe, is deſpotic. He objected againſt impoſts and exciſes, becauſe their operation would be partial and in favor of the ſouthern States. Some other objections were likewiſe made againſt this paragraph. In anſwer to them Mr. Ellſworth expreſſed himſelf nearly to the following effect.

Mr. Preſident, This is a moſt important clauſe in the conſtitution; and the Gentlemen do well to offer all the objections which they have againſt it. Through the whole of this debate, I have attended to the objections which have been made againſt this clauſe; and I think them all to be unfounded. The clauſe is general, it gives the general Legiſlature "power to lay and collect taxes, duties, impoſts and exciſes, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." There are three objections againſt this clauſe. Firſt, that it is too extenſive, it extends to all the objects of taxation; ſecondly that it is partial; thirdly, that Congreſs ought not to have power to lay taxes at all.

The firſt objection is that this clauſe extends to all the objects of taxation. But, though it does extend to all, it does not extend to them excluſively. It does not ſay that Congreſs ſhall have all theſe ſources of revenue, and the States none. All, excepting the impoſt, ſtill lie open to the States. This State owes a debt, it muſt provide for the payment of it. So do all the other States. This will not eſcape the attention of Congreſs. When making calculations to raiſe a revenue, they will bear this in mind. They will not take away that which is neceſſary for the States. They are the head, and will take care that the members do not periſh. The State debt, which now lies heavy upon us aroſe, from the want of powers in the fœderal ſyſtem. Give the neceſſary powers to the national government, and the State will not be again neceſſiated to involve itſelf in debt for its defence in war. It will lie upon the national government to defend all the States, to defend all its members, from hoſtile attacks. The United States will bear the whole burthen of war. It is neceſſary, that the power of the general Legiſlature ſhould extend to all the objects of taxation, that government ſhould be able to command all the reſorces of the country; becauſe no man can tell what our exigencies may be. Wars have now become rather war of the purſe, than of the ſword. Government muſt therefore be able to command the whole power of the purſe, otherwiſe a hoſtile nation may look into our conſtitution, ſee what reſources are in the power of government, and calculate to go a little beyond us, there they may obtain a decided ſuperiority over us, and reduce us to the utmoſt diſtreſs. A government, which can command but half its reſources, is like a man with but one arm to defend himſelf.

The ſecond objection is that the impoſt is not a proper mode of taxation; that it is partial to the ſouthern States. I confeſs I am mortified, when I find gentlemen ſuppoſing that their delegates in convention were inattentive to their duty, and made a ſacrifice of the intereſts of their conſtituents. If however the impoſt be a partial mode, this circumſtance, high as my opinion of it is, would ſtagger my belief in it, for I abhor partiality. But I think there are three ſpecial reaſons, why an impoſt is the beſt way of raiſing a national revenue.

The firſt is, it is the moſt fruitful and eaſy way. All nations have found it to be ſo. Direct taxation can go but little way towards raiſing a revenue. To raiſe money in this way, people muſt be provident; they muſt be conſtantly laying up money to anſwer the demands of the collector. But you cannot make people thus provident, if you would do any thing to purpoſe, you muſt come in when they are ſpending, and take a part with them. This does not take away the tools of a man's buſineſs, or the neceſſary utenſils of his family: It only comes in, when he is taking his pleaſure, and feels generous, when he is laying out a ſhilling for ſuperfluities, it takes two-pence of it for public uſe, and the remainder will do him as much good as the whole. I will inſtance two facts, which ſhew how eaſily and inſenſibly a revenue is raiſed by indirect taxation. I ſuppoſe people in general are not ſenſible, that we pay a tax to the State of New-York. Yet it is an uncontrovertible fact, that we the people of Connecticut pay annually into the Treaſury of New-York more than fifty Thouſand Dollars. Another inſtance I will mention: One of our common river ſloops pays in the Weſt-Indies a Portage Bill of 60l. This is a tax which foreigners lay upon us and we pay it. For a duty laid upon our ſhipping which tranſports our produce to foreign markets, ſinks the price of our produce, and operates as an effectual tax upon thoſe who till the ground, and bring the fruits of it to market. All nations have ſeen the neceſſity and propriety of raiſing a revenue by indirect taxation, by duties upon articles of conſumption. France raiſes a revenue of 24 Millions Sterling per annum, and it is chiefly in this way. 50 Millions of Livres they raiſe upon the ſingle article of Salt. The Swiſs cantons raiſe almoſt the whole of their revenue upon Salt. Thoſe States purchaſe all the Salt which is to be uſed in the country; they ſell it out to the people at an advanced price; the advance is the revenue of the country. In England the whole public revenue is about 12 Millions Sterling per annum. The land tax amounts to about 2 Millions, the window and ſome other taxes to about two millions more. The other 8 Millions is raiſed upon articles of conſumption. The whole ſtanding army of Great-Britain, could not enforce the collection of this vaſt ſum by direct taxation. In Holland their prodigious taxes amounting to forty ſhillings for each inhabitant, are levied chiefly upon articles of comſumption. They exciſe every thing, not excepting even their houſes of infamy.

The experiments, which have been made in our own country, ſhew the productive nature of indirect taxes. The imports into the United States amount to a very large ſum. They never will be leſs, but will continue to increaſe for ages and centuries to come. As the population of our country increaſes, the impoſt will neceſſarily increaſe. They will increaſe becauſe our citizens will chooſe to be farmers living independently on their freeholds, rather than to be manufacturers, and work for a groat a day. I find by calculation, that a general impoſt of 5 per cent would raiſe the ſum of 245,000l. per annum, deducting 8 per cent for the charges of collecting. A further ſum might be deducted for ſmuggling, a buſineſs which is underſtood too well among us, and which is looked upon in too favourable a light. But this loſs in the public revenue will be over balanced by the increaſe of importations. And a further ſum may be reckoned upon ſome articles, which will bear a higher duty than the one recommended by Congreſs. Rum, inſtead of 4d, per gallon, may be ſet higher, without any detriment to our health or morals. In England it pays a duty of 4s 6d. the gallon. Now let us compare this ſource of revenue with our national wants. The intereſt of the foreign debt is 130,000l. lawful money per annum. The expence of the civil liſt is 37,000l. There are likewiſe further expences, for maintaining the frontier poſts, for the ſupport of thoſe who have been diſabled in the ſervice of the Continent, and ſome other contingencies, amounting together with the civil liſt to 130,000l. This ſum added to the intereſt of the foreign debt will be 260,000l. The conſequence follows, that the avails of the impoſt will pay the intereſt of the whole foreign debt, and nearly ſatisfy theſe current national expences. But perhaps it will be ſaid, that theſe paper calculations are overdone, and that the real avails will fall far ſhort. Let me point out then what has actually been done. In only three of the States, in Maſſachuſetts, New-York, and Pennſylvania, 160, or 180,000l. per annum have been raiſed by impoſt. From this fact we may certainly conclude, that, if a general impoſt ſhould be laid, it would raiſe a greater ſum than I have calculated. It is a ſtrong argument in favor of an impoſt, that the collection of it will interfere leſs with the internal police of the ſtates, than any other ſpecies of taxation. It does not fill the country with revenue officers, but is confined to the ſea coaſt, and is chiefly a water operation. Another weighty reaſon in favor of this branch of revenue is, if we do not give it to Congreſs, the individual States will have it.

It will give ſome ſtates an opportunity of oppreſſing others, and deſtroy all harmony between them. If we would have the ſtates friendly to each other, let us take away this bone of contention, and place it, as it ought in juſtice to be placed, in the hands of the general government.

But ſays an honorable gentleman near me, the impoſt will be a partial tax; the ſouthern ſtates will pay but little in compariſon with the Nothern. I aſk, what reaſon is there for this aſſertion? Why ſays he, we live in a cold climate, and want warming. Do not they live in a hot climate, and want quenching? Until you get as far ſouth as the Carolinas, there is no material difference in the quantity of cloathing which is worn. In Virginia they have the ſame courſe of cloathing that we have. In Carolina, they have a great deal of cold, raw, chilly weather: even in Georgia, the river Savannab has been croſſed upon the ice. And if they do not wear quite ſo great a quantity of cloathing in thoſe ſtates as with us; yet people of rank wear that which is of a much more expenſive kind. In theſe States, we manufacture one half of our cloathing and all our tools of Huſbandry; in thoſe, they manufacture none, nor ever will. They will not manufacture, becauſe they find it much more profitable to cultivate their lands which are exceedingly fertile. Hence they import almoſt every thing, not excepting the carriages in which they ride, the hoes with which they till the ground, and the Booſs which they wear. If we doubt of the extent of their importations, let us look at their exports. So exceedingly fertile and profitable are their lands, that a hundred large ſhips are every year loaded with rice and indigo from the ſingle port of Charleſtown. The rich returns of theſe cargoes of immenſe value will be all ſubject to the impoſt. Nothing is omitted, a duty is to be paid upon the blacks which they import. From Virginia their exports are valued at a million ſterling per annum; the ſingle article of tobacco amounts to ſeven or eight hundred thouſand. How does this come back? not in money, for the Virginians are poor to a proverb in money. They anticipate their crops; they ſpend faſter than they earn; they are ever in debt. Their rich exports return in eatables, in drinkables, in wearables. All theſe are ſubject to the impoſt. In Maryland their exports are as great in proportion as thoſe in Virginia. The imports and exports of the ſouthern ſtates are quite as great in proportion as thoſe of the northern. Where then exiſts this partiality, which has been objected? It exiſts no where but in the uniformed mind.

But there is one objection, Mr. Preſident, which is broad enough to cover the whole ſubject. Says the objector, Congreſs ought not to have power to raiſe any money at all. Why? Becauſe they have the power of the ſword, and if we give them the power of the purſe, they are deſpotic. But I aſk, Sir, was there ever a government without the power of the ſword and the purſe? This is not a new coined phraſe, but it is miſapplied; it belongs to quite another ſubject. It was brought into uſe in Great-Britain, where they have a king veſted with hereditary power. Here, ſay they, it is dangerous to place the power of the ſword and the purſe in the hands of one man, who claims an authority independent of the people. Therefore we will have a parliament. But the king and parliament together, the ſupreme power of the nation, they have the ſword and the purſe. And they muſt have both, elſe how could the country be defended? For the ſword without the purſe is of no effect, it is a ſword in the ſcabbard. But does it follow, becauſe it is dangerous to give the power of the ſword and the purſe to a hereditary prince, who is independent of the people, that therefore, it is dangerous to give it to the parliament, to congreſs which is your parliament, to men appointed by yourſelves, and dependent upon yonrſelves? This argument amounts to this, you muſt cut a man in two in the middle, to prevent his hurting himſelf.

But ſays the honorable objector, if Congreſs levy money, they muſt legiſlate. I admit it. Two legiſlative powers, ſays he, cannot exiſt together in the ſame place. I aſk why can they not? It is not enough to ſay they cannot. I wiſh for ſome reaſon. I grant that both cannot legiſlate upon the ſame object, at the ſame time, and carry into effect laws which are contrary to each other. But the conſtitution excludes every thing of this kind. Each legiſlature has its province; their limits may be diſtinguiſhed. If they will run foul of each other, if they will be trying who has the hardeſt head, it cannot be helped. The road is broad enough, but if two men will joſtle each other, the fault is not in the road. Two ſeveral legiſlatures have in fact exiſted, and acted at the ſame time in the ſame territory, it is in vain to ſay they cannot exiſt, when they actually have done it. In the time of the war we had an army. Who made the laws for the army? By whoſe authority were offenders tried and executed? Congreſs was the power. By their authority a man was taken, tried, condemned and hanged in this very town. He belonged to the army; he was a proper ſubject of military law; he deſerted to the enemy; he deſerved his fate. Wherever the army was, in what ever ſtate, there Congreſs had complete legiſlative, judicial and executive power. This very ſpot where we now are, is a city. It has complete legiſlative, judicial and executive powers: It is a complete ſtate in miniature. Yet it breeds no confuſion, it makes no ſchiſm. The city has not eat up the ſtate, nor the ſtate the city: But if this is a new city, if it has not had time to unfold its principles, I will inſtance the city of New-York, which is and long has been an important part of that ſtate, it has been found beneficial, its powers and privileges have not claſhed with the ſtate. The city of London contains three or four times as many inhabitants as the whole ſtate of Connecticut: It has extenſive powers of government, and it makes no interference with the general government of the kingdom.

This conſtitution defines the extent of the powers of the general government. —— If the general legiſlature ſhould at any time overleap their limits, the judicial department is a conſtitutional check. If the United States go beyond their powers, if they make a law which the conſtitution does not authoriſe, it is void; and the judicial power, the national judges, who to ſecure their impartiality are to be made independant, will declare it to be void. On the other hand, if the ſtates go beyond their limits, if they make a law which is an uſurpation upon the general government, the law is void, and upright independent judges will declare it to be ſo. Still, however, if the United States and the individual ſtates will quarrel, if they want to fight, they may do it, and no frame of government can poſſibly prevent it. It is ſufficient for this conſtitution that, ſo far from laying them under a neceſſity of contending, it provides every reaſonable check againſt it. But perhaps at ſome time or other there will be a conteſt, the ſtates may riſe againſt the general government. If this does take place, if all the ſtates combine, if all oppoſe, the whole will not eat up the members, but the meaſure which is oppoſed to the ſenſe of the people will prove abortive. In republics, it is a fundamental principle, that the majority govern, and that the minority comply with the general voice. How contrary then to republican principles, how humilitating is our preſent ſituation. A ſingle ſtate can riſe up, and put a *veto* upon the moſt important public meaſures. We have ſeen this actually taken place, a ſingle ſtate has controuled the general voice of the union, a minority, a very ſmall minority has governed us. So far is this from being conſiſtent with republican principles, that it is in effect the worſt ſpecies of monarchy.

[To be continued.]

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. XIII.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

AS connected with the ſubject of revenue, we may with propriety conſider that of œconomy. The money ſaved from one object may be uſefully applied to another; and there will be ſo much the leſs to be drawn from the pockets of the people. If the ſtates are united under one government, there will be but one national civil liſt to ſupport; if they are divided into ſeveral confederacies, there will be as many different national civil liſts to be provided for; and each of them, as to the principal departments, co-extenſive with that which would be neceſſary for a government of the whole. The entire ſeparation of the ſtates into thirteen unconnected ſovereignties is a project too extravagant and too replete with danger to have many advocates. The ideas of men who ſpeculate upon the diſmemberment of the empire, ſeem generally turned towards three confederacies; one conſiſting of the four northern, another of the four middle, and a third of the five ſouthern ſtates. There is little probability that there would be a greater number. According to this diſtribution, each confederacy would compriſe an extent of territory larger than that of the kingdom of Great-Britain. No well informed man will ſuppoſe that the affairs of ſuch a confederacy can be properly regulated by a government leſs comprehenſive, in its organs or inſtitutions, than that, which has been propoſed by the Convention. When the dimenſions of a ſtate attain to a certain magnitude, it requires the ſame energy of government and the ſame forms of adminiſtration, which are requiſite in one of much greater extent. This idea admits not of preciſe demonſtration, becauſe there is no rule by which we can meaſure the momentum of civil power, neceſſary to the government of any given number of individuals; but when we conſider that the iſland of Britain, nearly commenſurate with each of the ſuppoſed confederacies, contains about eight millions of people, and when we reflect upon the degree of authority required to direct the paſſions of ſo large a ſociety to the public good, we ſhall ſee no reaſon to doubt that the like portion of power would be ſufficient to perform the ſame taſk in a ſociety far more numerous. Civil power properly organiſed and exerted is capable of diffuſing its force to a very great extent; and can in a manner reproduce itſelf in every part of a great empire by a judicious arrangement of ſubordinate inſtitutions.

The ſuppoſition, that each confederacy into which the ſtates would be likely to be divided, would require a government not leſs comprehenſive than the one propoſed, will be ſtrengthened by another ſuppoſition more probable than that which preſents us with three confederacies as the alternative to a general union. If we attend carefully to geographical and commercial conſiderations, in conjunction with the habits and prejudices of the different ſtates, we ſhall be led to conclude, that in caſe of diſunion they will moſt naturally league under two governments. The four eaſtern ſtates, from all the cauſes that form the links of national ſympathy and connection, may with certainty be expected to unite. New-York, ſituated as ſhe is, would never be unwiſe enough to oppoſe a feeble and unſupported flank to the weight of that confederacy. There are obvious reaſons, that would facilitate her acceſſion to it. New-Jerſey is too ſmall a ſtate to think of being a frontier in oppoſition to this ſtill more powerful combination; nor do there appear to be any obſtacles to her admiſſion into it. Even Pennſylvania would have ſtrong inducements to join the northern league. An active foreign commerce on the baſis of her own navigation is her true policy, and coincides with the opinions and diſpoſitions of her citizens. The more ſouthern ſtates, from various circumſtances, may not think themſelves much intereſted in the encouragement of navigation. They may prefer a ſyſtem, which would give unlimited ſcope to all nations, to be the carriers as well as the purchaſers of their commodities. Pennſylvania may not chooſe to confound her intereſts in a connection ſo adverſe to her policy. As ſhe muſt at all events be a frontier, ſhe may deem it moſt conſiſtent with her ſafety to have her expoſed ſide turned towards the weaker power of the ſouthern, rather than towards the ſtronger power of the northern confederacy. This would give her the faireſt chance to avoid being the FLANDERS of America. Whatever may be the determination of Pennſylvania, if the northern confederacy includes New-Jerſey, there is no likelihood of more than one confederacy to the ſouth of that ſtate.

Nothing can be more evident than that the thirteen ſtates will be able to ſupport a national government, better than one half, or one third, or any number leſs than the whole. This reflection muſt have great weight in obviating that objection to the propoſed plan, which is founded on the principle of expence; an objection however, which, when we come to take a nearer view of it, will appear in every light to ſtand on miſtaken ground.

If, in addition to the conſideration of a plurality of civil liſts, we take into view the number of perſons who muſt neceſſarily be employed to guard the inland communication, between the different confederacies, againſt illicit trade, and who in time will infallibly ſpring up out of the neceſſities of revenue; and if we alſo take into view the military eſtabliſhments, which it has been ſhewn would unavoidably reſult from the jealouſies and conflicts of the ſeveral nations, into which the ſtates would be divided, we ſhall clearly diſcover, that a ſeparation would be not leſs injurious to the œconomy than to the tranquility, commerce, revenue and liberty of every part.

PUBLIUS.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT, *of December* 24.

To the Honorable ELBRIDGE GERRY, Eſquire.

SIR,

WHEN a man in public life firſt deviates from the line of truth and rectitude, an uncommon degree of art and attention becomes neceſſary to ſecure him from detection. Duplicity of conduct in him requires more than double caution; a caution which his former habits of ſimplicity have never furniſhed him the means of calculating; and his firſt leap into the regions of treachery and falſehood is often as fatal to himſelf as it was deſigned to be to his country. Whether you and Mr. Maſon may be ranked in this claſs of tranſgreſſors, I pretend not to determine. Certain it is, that both your management and his, for a ſhort time before and after the riſing of the Fœderal Convention, impreſs us with a favorable opinion, that you are great novices in the arts of diſſimulation. A ſmall degree of forethought would have taught you both a much more ſucceſsful method of directing the rage of reſentment which you caught at the cloſe of the buſineſs at Philadelphia, than the one you took. You ought to have conſidered that you reſided in regions very diſtant from each other, where different parts were to be acted, and then made your *caſt* accordingly. Mr. Maſon was certainly wrong in telling the world that he acted a double part---he ought not to have publiſhed two ſets of *reaſons for his diſſent to the conſtitution. His New-England reaſons* would have come better from you. He ought to have contented himſelf with haranguing in the ſouthern ſtates, *that it was too popular, and was calculated too much for the advantage of the eaſtern ſtates.* At the ſame time you might have come on, and in the Coffee-houſe at New-York you might have found an excellent ſet of objections ready made to your hand; a ſet that with very little alteration would have exactly ſuited the latitude of New-England, the whole of which diſtrict ought moſt clearly to have been ſubmitted to your protection and patronage. A Lamb, a Willet, a Smith, a Clinton, a Yates, or any other gentleman whoſe ſalary is paid by the ſtate impoſt, as they had ſix months the ſtart of you in conſidering the ſubject, would have furniſhed you with a good diſcourſe upon the "*liberty of the preſs,*" the "*bill of rights,*" the "*blending of the executive and legiſlative,*" "*internal taxation,*" or any other topic which you did not happen to think of while in Convention.

It is evident that this mode of proceeding would have been well calculated for the ſecurity of Mr. Maſon; he there might have vented his ancient enmity againſt the independence of America, and his ſore mortification for the loſs of his favorite motion reſpecting the navigation act; and all under the maſk of ſentiments, which, with a proper caution in expreſſing them, might have gained many adherents in his own ſtate. But, although Mr. Maſon's conduct might have been eaſily guarded in this particular, your character would not have been entirely ſafe even with the precaution above-mentioned. Your policy, Sir, ought to have led you one ſtep farther back. You have been ſo precipitate and unwary in your proceedings, that it will be impoſſible to ſet you right, even in idea, without recurring to previous tranſactions, and recalling to your view the whole hiſtory of your conduct in the Convention, as well as the ſubſequent diſplay of patriotiſm contained in your publication. I undertake this buſineſs, not that I think it poſſible to help you out of your preſent embarraſſments; but, as thoſe tranſactions have evidently ſlipped your memory, the recollection of the blunder into which your inexperience has betrayed you, may be of eminent ſervice in forming future ſchemes of popularity, ſhould the public ever give you another opportunity to traduce and deceive them.

You will doubtleſs recollect the following ſtate of facts; if you do not, every member of the Convention will atteſt them---that almoſt the whole time during the ſitting of the Convention, and until the Conſtitution had received its preſent form, no man was more plauſible and conciliating upon every ſubject than Mr. Gerry---he was willing to ſacrifice every private feeling and opinion---to concede every ſtate intereſt that ſhould be in the leaſt incompatible with the moſt ſubſtantial and permanent ſyſtem of general government----that mutual conceſſion and unanimity were the whole burden of his ſong; and although he originated no ideas himſelf, yet there was nothing in the ſyſtem, as it now ſtands, to which he had the leaſt objection---indeed Mr. Gerry's conduct was agreeably ſurpriſing to all his acquaintance, and very unlike that turbulent obſtinacy of ſpirit which they had formerly affixed to his character. Thus ſtood Mr. Gerry; till, towards the cloſe of the buſineſs, he introduced a motion reſpecting the redemption of the old Continental Money---that it ſhould be placed upon a footing with other liquidated ſecurities of the United States. As Mr. Gerry was ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed of large quantities of this ſpecies of paper, his motion appeared to be founded in ſuch barefaced ſelfiſhneſs and injuſtice, that it at once accounted for all his former plauſibility and conceſſion, while the rejection of it by the Convention inſpired its author with the utmoſt rage and intemperate oppoſition to the whole ſyſtem he had formerly praiſed. His reſentment could do no more than embarraſs and delay the completion of the buſineſs for a few days; when he refuſed ſigning the Conſtitution, and was called upon for his reaſons. Theſe reaſons were committed to writing by one of his colleagues, and likewiſe by the Secretary, as Mr. Gerry delivered them. Theſe reaſons were totally different from thoſe which he has publiſhed, neither was a ſingle objection which is contained in his letter to the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts ever offered by him in convention.

Now, Mr. Gerry, as this is generally known to be the ſtate of facts, and as neither the reaſons which you publiſh nor thoſe retained on the Secretary's files can be ſuppoſed to have the leaſt affinity to truth, or to contain the real motives which induced you to withhold your name from the conſtitution, it appears to me that your plan was not judiciouſly contrived. When we act without principle, we ought to be prepared againſt embarraſſments. You might have expected ſome difficulties in realizing your continental money; indeed the chance was rather againſt your motion, even in the moſt artful ſhape in which it could have been propoſed. An experienced hand would therefore have laid the whole plan before-hand, and have guarded againſt a diſappointment. You ſhould have begun the buſineſs with doubts, and expreſſed your ſentiments with great ambiguity upon every ſubject as it paſſed. This method would have ſecured you many advantages. Your doubts and ambiguities, if artfully managed, might have paſſed, like thoſe of the Delphic Oracle, for wiſdom and deliberation; and at the cloſe of the buſineſs you might have acted either for or againſt the conſtitution, according to the ſucceſs of your motion, without appearing diſhoneſt or inconſiſtent with yourſelf. One further precaution would have brought you off clear. Inſtead of waiting till the Convention roſe, before you conſulted your friends at New-York, you ought to have applied to them at an earlier period, to know what objections you ſhould make. They could have inſtructed you as well in Auguſt as October. With theſe advantages you might have paſſed for a complete politician, and your duplicity might never have been detected.

The enemies of America have always been extremely unfortunate in concerting their meaſures. They have generally betrayed great ignorance of the true ſpirit and feeling of the country, and they have failed to act in concert with each other. This is uniformly conſpicuous, from the firſt Bute Parliament in London to the laſt Shays Parliament at Pelham. The conduct of the enemies of the new conſtitution compeers with that of the other enemies above mentioned only in two particulars, its *object* and its *tendency*. Its object was ſelf-intereſt built on the ruins of the country, and its tendency is the diſgrace of its authors, and the final proſperity of the ſame country they meant to depreſs. Whether the conſtitution will be adopted at the firſt trial in the conventions of nine ſtates is at preſent doubtful. It is certain, however, that its enemies have great difficulties to encounter, ariſing from their diſunion; in the different ſtates where the oppoſition rages the moſt, their principles are totally oppoſite to each other, and their objections diſcordant and irreconcilable; ſo that no regular ſyſtem can be formed among you, and you will betray each others motives.

In Maſſachuſetts the oppoſition began with you, and from motives moſt pitifully ſelfiſh and deſpicable; you addreſſed yourſelf to the feelings of the Shays faction, and that faction will be your only ſupport. In New-York the oppoſition is not to this conſtitution in particular, but to the fœderal impoſt; it is confined wholly to ſalary-men and their connexions, men whoſe ſalary is paid by the ſtate impoſt. This claſs of citizens are endeavouring to convince the ignorant part of the community that an annual income of fifty thouſand pounds, extorted from the citizens of Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut and New-Jerſey, is a great bleſſing to the ſtate of New-York. And although the regulation of trade, and other advantages of a fœderal government, would ſecure more than five times that ſum to the people of that ſtate, yet as this would not come through the ſame hands, theſe men find fault with the conſtitution. In Pennſylvania the old quarrel reſpecting their ſtate conſtitution has thrown the ſtate into parties for a number of years. One of theſe parties happened to declare for the new fœderal conſtitution, and this was a ſufficient motive for the other to oppoſe it: the diſpute there is not upon the merits of the ſubject, but it is their old warfare carried on with different weapons, and it was an even chance that the parties had taken different ſides from what they have taken, for there is no doubt but either party would ſacrifice the whole country to the deſtruction of their enemies.* In Virginia the oppoſition wholly originated in two principles; the madneſs of Maſon, and the enmity of the Lee faction to General Waſhington. Had the General not attended the Convention nor given his ſentiments reſpecting the conſtitution, the Lee party would undoubtedly have ſupported it, and Col. Maſon would have vented his rage to his own negroes and to the wind. In Connecticut, our wrongheads are few in number and feeble in their influence. The oppoſition here is not one half ſo great to the fœderal government, as it was three years ago to the fœderal impoſt; and the faction, ſuch as it is, is from the ſame blindfold party.

I thought it my duty to give you theſe articles of information, for the reaſons above mentioned. Wiſhing you more caution and better ſucceſs in your future manœuvres, I have the honor to be, Sir, with great reſpect, your very humble ſervant,

A LANDHOLDER.

* *The Writer (ſays a Pennſylvania Correſpondent) here appears to have wanted information. The fact is, the generality of the Republicans, and a majority of the Conſtitutionaliſts, are decidedly in favour of the new Conſtitution.*

NUMBER II.

To the MINORITY of the CONVENTION of *Pennſylvania.*

Gentlemen,

THE principal object of my laſt paper was to point out a variety of inſtances, in which *the agency and power of the ſtate governments* are abſolutely *neceſſary* to *the exiſtence* of civil ſociety, and to *the execution* of the fœderal conſtitution itſelf. I therein ſhewed that certain important matters, which muſt be done from time to time, cannot be attempted or performed by the general government. Here, then, we find, not only that the ſtate powers will not be annihilated, but that they are ſo requiſite to our ſyſtem, *that they cannot be diſpenſed with.*

Having ſeen what Congreſs *cannot do* let us now proceed to examine what the ſtate governments *muſt or may do*

Firſt, then, each ſtate can appoint every officer of its own militia, and can train the ſame, by which it will be ſure of a powerful military ſupport attached to, and even part of itſelf, wherein no citizen of any other ſtate can be a private centinel, much leſs have influence or command.

2dly. Every regulation relating to religion, or the property of religious bodies, muſt be made by the ſtate governments, ſince no powers affecting thoſe points are contained in the conſtitution.

3dly. The ſtate legiſlatures and conſtitutions muſt determine the qualifications of the electors for both branches of the fœderal government; and here let us remember to adhere firmly within our reſpective commonwealths to *genuine republican principles.* Wiſdom, on this point which lies entirely in our hands, will pervade the whole ſyſtem, and will *be a never failing antidote* to ariſtocracy, oligarchy and monarchy.

4thly. Regulating the law of deſcents, and forbidding the entail of landed eſtates, are excluſively in the power of the ſtate legiſlatures. A perfect equality, at leaſt among the males, and poſſibly among the females, ſhould be eſtabliſhed, not only in the ſtrict line of deſcent, but in the moſt remote collateral branches. If a man *omits* to make a will, the public ſhould diſtribute his property *equally* among thoſe who have *equal* pretenſions, and who are able to render *equal* ſervices to the community. By theſe means, poverty and extreme riches would be avoided, and a republican ſpirit would be given to our laws, not only without a violation of private rights, but conſiſtently with the principles of juſtice and ſound policy. This power, with that mentioned under the laſt head, if exerciſed with wiſdom and virtue, will preſerve the freedom of the ſtates beyond any other means.

5thly. The elections of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives, are excluſively in the hands of the ſtates, even as to filling vacancies. The ſmalleſt interference of Congreſs is not permitted, either in preſcribing the qualifications of electors, or in determining what perſons may or may not be elected.

The clauſe which enables the fœderal legiſlature to make regulations on this head, permits them only to ſay at what time in the two years the houſe of repreſentatives ſhall be choſen, at what time in the ſix years the Senate ſhall be choſen, and at what time in the four years the Preſident ſhall be elected; but theſe elections, by other proviſions in the conſtitution, *muſt take place every two, four and ſix years,* as is declared in the ſeveral caſes reſpectively.

6thly. The ſtates elect, appoint and commiſſion all their own officers, without any poſſible interference of the fœderal government.

7thly. The ſtates can alter and amend their ſeveral conſtitutions, provided they do not make them ariſtocratical, oligarchic or monarchical---for the fœderal conſtitution reſtrains them from any alterations that are not *really republican.* That is, the ſovereignty of the people is never to be infringed or deſtroyed.

8thly. The ſtates have the power to erect corporations for literary, religious, commercial, or other purpoſes, which the fœderal government cannot prevent.

9thly. Every ſtate can always give its diſſent to fœderal bills, as each has *a vote* in the Senate ſecured by the conſtitution. Hence it appears, that the ſtate governments are not only intended to remain in force within their reſpective juriſdictions, but they are always to be known to, and have their voices, as *ſtates*, in the fœderal councils.

10thly. The ſtates not only elect all their own officers, but they have *a check*, by their delegates to the Senate, on the appointment of *all fœderal officers.*

11thly. The ſtates are to hold *ſeparate territorial rights*, and the domeſtic juriſdiction thereof, excluſively of any interference of the fœderal government.

12thly. The ſtates will regulate and adminiſter the criminal law, *excluſively of Congreſs*, ſo far as it regards *mala in ſe*, or real crimes; ſuch as murder, robbery, &c. They will alſo have a certain and large part of the juriſdiction, with reſpect to *mala probibita*, or matters which are *forbidden* from political conſiderations, though not in themſelves immoral; ſuch as unlicenced public houſes, nuiſances, and many other things of the like nature.

13thly. The ſtates are to determine all the innumerable diſputes about property lying within their reſpective territories between their own citizens, ſuch as titles and boundaries of lands, debts by aſſumption, note, bond, or account, mercantile contracts, &c. *none of which can ever be cognizable by any department of the fœderal government.*

14thly. The ſeveral ſtates can create corporations civil and religious; prohibit or impoſe duties on the importation of ſlaves into their own ports; eſtabliſh ſeminaries of learning; erect boroughs, cities and counties; promote and eſtabliſh manufactures; open roads; clear rivers; cut canals; regulate deſcents and marriages; licence taverns; alter the criminal law; conſtitute new courts and offices; eſtabliſh ferries; erect public buildings; ſell, leaſe and appropriate the proceeds and rents of *their lands*, and of every other ſpecies of *ſtate ptoperty*; eſtabliſh poor houſes, hoſpitals, and houſes of employment; regulate the police; and many other things of the utmoſt importance to the happineſs of their reſpective citizens. In ſhort, beſides the particulars enumerated, every thing of a domeſtic nature muſt or can be done by them.

In addition to this enumeration of the powers and duties of the ſtate governments, we ſhall find many other inſtances under the conſtitution, which require or imply the exiſtence or continuance of the ſovereignty and ſeveralty of the ſtates.---The following are ſome of them:---

All proceſs againſt criminals and many other law proceedings will be brought by and run in the name of *that commonwealth*, in which the offence or event has taken place.

The ſenate will be repreſentatives of the ſeveral *ſtate ſovereignties*.

Every ſtate muſt ſend *its own* citizens to the ſenate and to the houſe of repreſentatives. No man can go thither, but from the ſtate of which he is a complete *citizen*, and to which, if they chooſe, he ſhall be *ſworn to be faithful*.

No ſtate ſhall on any pretence be without *an equal voice* in the ſenate.

Any ſtate may repel invaſions or *commence a war* under emergent circumſtances, without waiting for the conſent of Congreſs.

The electors of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident muſt not nominate more than one perſon *of the ſtate to which they belong*: ſo careful is the fœderal conſtitution *to preſerve the rights of the ſtates*.

In caſe of an equality of votes in the election of the Preſident or Vice-Preſident, a caſting voice is given to *the ſtates*, from a due attention to their *ſovereignty* in appointing the oſtenſible head of the fœderal government.

The Preſident of the United States may require written communications from *the governors of the ſtates*.

Proviſion is made for adjuſting differences between *two ſtates*---or *one ſtate* and the citizens of *another*. *New ſtates* may be admitted into *the union*. As all *the territory* of each ſtate is *already* in *the union*, it is clear that any diſtrict will ſtand on different ground *when erected into a ſtate* from what it did when it compoſed a number of counties, or a part of an already exiſting member of the confederacy.

Two ſtates may not become *one* without the conſent of Congreſs, which proves clearly that the convention held *the ſeveralty of the ſtates neceſſary*. This is directly oppoſed to your idea, *that conſolidation was intended*. *Each ſtate* and the fœderal juſticiary are to give faith and credit to the records and proceedings of *every other ſtate*.

The ſtates have, in the fœderal conſtitution, a guarantee of *a ſeparate republican form of government*.

Two thirds of *the ſtates* in the propoſed confederacy can call a convention.

Three fourths of thoſe *ſtates* can alter the conſtitution.

From this examination of the propoſed conſtitution for the United States, I truſt it will appear, that though there are ſome parts of it, which, taken ſeparately, look a little like conſolidation, yet there are very many others of a nature, which proves, that no ſuch thing was intended, and that it cannot ever take place.

It is but ſince the middle of the preſent century, that the principles and practice of free governments have been well underſtood, political ſcience having been much ſlower in its progreſs than any other branch. Perhaps this has been cauſed by the greater degree of paſſion, to which, from its nature, this department of knowledge is ſubjected. The principles on which free ſovereignties ought to confederate is quite a new queſtion, and a new caſe. It is difficult to take it up at once in the proper way. One circumſtance has exceedingly obſcured the ſubject, and hid the truth from the eyes of many of us. Moſt of the ſtates being in the poſſeſſion of free governments, have looked for the ſame forms in *a confederating inſtrument* which they have juſtly eſteemed in their ſeveral *ſocial compacts*. Recommending this diſtinction as neceſſary to be taken home to your minds when you examine the great ſubject before you, I ſhall ceaſe to treſpaſs on your time.

A FREEMAN.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

IN the Freeman's Journal of Wedneſday laſt, there appeared a ſhort piece with the ſignature of "*A Baptiſt*." The perſon, whoever he is, after many curious interrogations and anſwers annexed, cloſes his performance, by announcing *his* being terribly alarmed concerning *Religious Liberty*, provided the new conſtitution is adopted, which will, according to *him*, be immediately ſucceeded by an eſtabliſhment of *Epiſcopacy* throughout the United States, and the conſequent dominion of *Biſhops*, &c.-- It is much doubted whether the writer of the ſaid piece is a *Baptiſt*; provided he is *not* his aſſumption of the ſignature argues the baſeneſs of his mind, as he thereby impoſes on a reſpectable denomination of chriſtians, and aims at creating jealouſies againſt them in the breaſts of a very reputable part of the community; granting he is a *Baptiſt*, he diſcovers nearly the ſame degree of *baſeneſs* as *he* muſt know, at leaſt *he* ought to know, that the *Baptiſts* as a *Society*, from eaſt to weſt and from north to ſouth, are FEDERAL; there are, it is confeſſed, individuals among them, who think *differently* from their Brethren in general on the important ſubject of the propoſed government; let them *ſo* think! - Is this a ſufficient reaſon why *they*, or the *writer* alluded to, ſhould artfully attempt to make the public believe, that the whole body are anti-federal? The public know better, witneſs an extract from the Philadelphian Aſſociation Letter, which was publiſhed in almoſt all the news-papers ſometime ago, and the late election of ſeveral Clergymen of the ſame perſuaſion, as members of *Convention* in and for the *State of Maſſachuſetts*! Even *now*, which may be relied on as matter of fact, the anti-federal *Great Men* of *Virginia* leave "no ſtone unturned" to curry favor with the *Baptiſts* in that commonwealth, in order that they may uſe their influence in oppoſitian to a *Federal* Repreſentation in the enſuing Convention; WHY SO? Becauſe the Baptiſts in Virginia are very numerous, and of courſe much depends on which ſide they take; that they *will* ſide and *do* fully agree with their Brethren of the northern ſtates, we are pretty well convinced of!--- For what reaſon does this *fictitious* Baptiſt bring in the "Epiſcopal Church?" Surely the members of that reſpectable body will not think more lightly of the Baptiſts in general on account of the ill-founded ſuggeſtions of an anonymous ſcribbler! The Baptiſts labour under no apprehenſion whatever of the *Epiſcopalians* or any other ſociety becoming the Eſtabliſhed Religion of the land; as to *their* Biſhops, the Baptiſts readily acknowledge that the *Epiſcopalians* have an undoubted *right* equally with other denominations to procure in their own way and agreeably to their own wiſhes, whatever *officers* they deem neceſſary towards the complete organization of their *own* church! This reflection on the Epiſcopal Church, ſo replete with malevolence, amounts almoſt to a *full* proof that the writer alluded to is not what he ſtiles *himſelf*; if *he* is, let him reveal his name; *his* example ſhall be followed by the *perſon* who hath *haſtily* penned theſe animadverſions; if *he* is not, ſuch a diſcloſure cannot be expected, *he* muſt therefore be left to the *ſtings* of his own conſcience for the *fraudulent* aſſumption of ſuch a ſignature ---The ſame card which has been played off againſt the *Quakers* in repreſenting them as *anti-federal*, is now attempted againſt the *Baptiſts*, the event will *probably* be the ſame; the artifice and *low* cunning of ſuch violent partiſans will not add to *their ſtrength* a *ſingle* convert from either of *thoſe* ſocieties, which having in years paſt ſuffered together, *now* rejoice in the comfortable proſpect of a full and permanent enjoyment of *religious* freedom and all the RIGHTS of CONSCIENCE.

A REAL BAPTIST.

NEW-YORK, January 24.

On the 9th inſt. the Maſſachuſetts ſtate convention convened at Boſton, and, after electing his Excellency John Hancock, Eſq; Preſident, and William Cuſhing, Eſq; Vice-Preſident, which occupied until the 14th inſt. they diſpoſed themſelves to enter, in order, upon the important buſineſs aſſigned them.

On the 14th inſt. the conſtitution, and the reſolves of the ſtate, authoriſing their delegates to ſit in fœderal convention, were ordered to be read, when,

On motion of Mr. Strong, Voted, That this convention, ſenſible how important it is that the great ſubject ſubmitted to their determination ſhould be diſcuſſed and conſidered with moderation, candour and deliberation, will enter into a free converſation on the ſeveral parts thereof, by paragraphs, until every member ſhall have had opportunity to expreſs his ſentiments of the ſame. After which the convention will conſider and debate at large the queſtion, whether this convention will adopt and ratify the propoſed conſtitution, before any vote is taken expreſſive of the ſenſe of the convention upon the whole or any part thereof.

A motion was made and ſeconded, that the Honorable Elbridge Gerry, Eſq; be requeſted to take a ſeat in convention, to anſwer any queſtions of fact from time to time that the convention may aſk, reſpecting the paſſing of the conſtitution.

Several other motions were made, of a like nature, which cauſed much debate, but finally the above was adopted.

A vote paſſed, and a committee was choſen, who waited on Mr. Gerry with this reſolve, which produced a letter from the honorable Elbridge Gerry, Eſq; informing that he would attend the convention, agreeable to their vote of yeſterday.

We find by the papers received laſt evening, that the debates were *tedious*, but intereſting, though few of them were inſerted, all upon the ſubject of the firſt ſection, viz. of *biennial* ELECTIONS. No judgement can yet be formed with reſpect to the *fate* of the conſtitution; that there is a great diviſion in the convention is evident.

Jan. 25. The Worceſter Magazine of laſt Thurſday ſays, "At preſent we cannot venture a conjecture of what will be the fate of the Fœderal Conſtitution in the Convention of this ſtate, now aſſembled in our metropolis: we have not the leaſt doubt but it will be thoroughly diſcuſſed: and we hope the arguments on both ſides will have a fair and candid hearing."

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 30.

A Boſton paper of the 15th inſtant ſays, "We are informed, by a veſſel arrived at Cape Ann, after a ſhort paſſage from Georgia, that that ſtate has ratified the Fœderal Conſtitution. This is a FIFTH PILLAR added to the glorious fabric. May MASSACHUSETTS add the SIXTH!

Extract of a letter from a mercantile houſe in Charleſton, South-Carolina, to one in this city, dated the 12*th inſtant.*

"It gives us much pleaſure to adviſe you that the ſtate of Georgia have adopted the Fœderal Conſtitution; and have no doubt but ours will follow their example early in the ſpring."

The adoption of the propoſed Fœderal Government by the ſtate of Georgia, whoſe conſtitution, like that of Pennſylvania, veſts the legiſlative power in a ſingle Houſe, is a proof that another body of men, beſides the Majority of the Pennſylvania Convention, think, under the ſame kind of government, that the fœderal conſtitution ſhould be adopted. Georgia is a very riſing ſtate, poſſeſſing an extenſive territory, and is a great acquiſition to the new Confederacy. Live oak, red cedar, tobacco of an excellent quality, rice, indigo, furs, peltry, hides, hemp, cotton, and ſilk, are her moſt valuable productions: --An ineſtimable treaſure, whether we conſider them with regard to commerce, navigation, manufactures, or domeſtic conſumption.

It is curious, ſays a Correſpondent, to obſerve *the extreme ignorance*, or *the diſregard to truth*, diſcovered by certain violent opponents to the propoſed conſtitution. They aſſert that the Fœderaliſts are ſending orders to Europe for large quantities of powder and arms, when it is a well known fact, that powder is at a price below what it can be imported for, owing to the perfection of that manufacture,---and arms are to be bought in every ſea-port in the union for leſs than their firſt coſt in Europe.

Oligarchy, ſays a Correſpondent, or the domination of the Few over the Many, is evidently the deſire of the Oppoſition in Pennſylvania. This is a ſad degeneracy from a free and equal government. The ſame principle, purſued a little further, would lead us again under a Monarchy.

When Mr. F--dl-y (the moſt ſtrenuous opponent of the Conſtitution in the State Convention) propoſed in the General Aſſembly, that two thirds of the Convention ſhould be neceſſary to make a quorum, could any man have ſuppoſed, that he would have proteſted againſt an adoption by two entire thirds of the whole number of that Convention?----What can ſuch conduct mean?--and when can it be expected that ſuch objectors will be ſatisfied?----Never, it is to be feared, till the yoke of the Few is fixed on the necks of the Many.

The Hon. Samuel Johnſton, Eſq; is appointed governor of the ſtate of North-Carolina.

At a meeting of a number of reſpectable inhabitants of the ſecond election diſtrict, in the county of Northampton, held at the town of Northampton the firſt day of January, 1788,

PETER RHOADS, Eſq; was choſen Chairman.

THE Conſtitution propoſed for the government of the United States by the late Fœderal Convention held at Philadelphia, and the report of the Honorable the Deputies from this county in the State Convention to the people thereof, were read.

On conſideration, it was *unanimouſly Reſolved*,

1ſt. That it is of the greateſt importance to the good people of theſe ſtates, that the United States in Congreſs aſſembled be veſted with all the neceſſary powers of a free and ſovereign people, in order to command reſpect with foreign nations, and keep domeſtic peace and good order among theſe ſtates, and the citizens thereof.

2dly. That we are fully convinced the propoſed conſtitution (wiſely built on the grand foundation of free government, the ſovereignty of the people) will effect theſe ineſtimable national bleſſings.

3dly. That this meeting highly approves of the conduct of the Honorable the Deputies from this county in the late State Convention, in aſſenting to the ratification of the ſaid Fœderal Conſtitution.

4thly. That the proceedings of this meeting be publiſhed in one or more of the news-papers in this ſtate.

Signed, by order of the meeting,
PETER RHOADS, Chairman.

Philadelphia, January 17, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by Public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 30th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, Two certain Brick Meſſuages or Tenements, each three ſtories high, and a Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Front-ſtreet continued, in the Northern-liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 45 feet 9 inches, (including part of an alley between this lot and George Emlen's ground) and in breadth on Oak-ſtreet 45 feet 7 inches and an half, and in length or depth on the north ſide thereof 169 feet 2 inches, and in length on the ſouth ſide thereof about 169 feet, bounded on the north by ground late of George Emlen, deceaſed, on the eaſt with Oak-ſtreet, on the ſouth with a meſſuage and lot late of Ephraim Doan, deceaſed, and on the weſt by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid.

Alſo all that wooden frame ſtore, wharf, and water lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Oak-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties aforeſaid, containing in breadth on the ſaid Oak-ſtreet 93 feet 7 inches and an half, and in length 150 feet (to Fleet-ſtreet 50 feet wide) and from thence croſſing the ſame into the river Delaware, bounded on the eaſt with the river Delaware, on the weſt by Oak-ſtreet, on the north by ground late of George Emlen, deceaſed, and on the ſouth by ground formerly of Thomas Williams.

Alſo a yearly rent charge of 9l. 12s. iſſuing out of a lot of ground in the Northern-Liberties aforeſaid, late in the tenure of Edward Wells.

One other yearly rent charge of 9l. 12s. iſſuing out of a lot of ground in the Northern-Liberties aforeſaid, in the tenure of Jacob Van Sciver.

And one other yearly rent charge of 9l. 12s. iſſuing out of a lot of ground in the Northern-Liberties aforeſaid, late in the tenure of Ephraim Doan, deceaſed; taken in execution as late the eſtate of Richard Maſon, (and Elizabeth his wife) and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, January 17, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed will be expoſed to Sale by Public Vendue, at the Coffee Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 30th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a certain annuity or yearly rent charge of 7l lawful money of Pennſylvania, payable and iſſuing out of a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on the weſt ſide of Second ſtreet, continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia, 20 feet, and in length or depth 210 feet, to a certain ſtreet called St. John's-ſtreet; bounded on the eaſt by Second-ſtreet continued as aforeſaid, on the north and ſouth by other ground now or late of William Coates, and on the weſt by St. John's-ſtreet aforeſaid.

Alſo one other annuity or yearly rent charge of 2l 10s. lawful money aforeſaid (payable on the firſt day of October, yearly, forever) iſſuing out of a lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern-Liberties aforeſaid, on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia containing in breadth, north and ſouth, 20 feet, and in length or depth 215 feet; bounded northward by ground of William Humphreys eaſtward by Third-ſtreet, ſouthward by Joſeph Cannons's ground, and weſtward by a 40 feet alley, extending from Brown-ſtreet to Poplar lane, having the free uſe and privilege of ſaid 40 feet alley: Taken in execution as the property of William Coates, Eſq; and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
THOMAS DOBSON and WILLIAM YOUNG, in Second-ſtreet, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-ſtreet,

CONDUCTOR GENERALIS:

OR THE
OFFICE, DUTY *and* AUTHORITY
OF

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,

High-Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Coroners, Conſtables, Goalers, Jury-Men, and *Overſeers* of the Poor.
AS ALSO
The OFFICE *of* CLERK *of* ASSIZE *and of the* PEACE, &c.
TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
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Compiled chiefly from *Burn's Juſtice* and the ſeveral other books on thoſe ſubjects.
By JAMES PARKER Eſquire, *late* Juſtice *of the* Peace *in Middleſex county New Jerſey*.
Adapted to theſe United States.

The whole Alphabetically digeſted under the ſeveral titles; with a Table, directing to the ready finding out the proper matter under thoſe titles---*Neatly bound*; *Price* 11ſ3.

⁂ This Book is highly eſteemed and very neceſſary for gentlemen in the commiſſion of the peace; likewiſe for every other perſon, who would wiſh to be acquainted with the laws of the land we live in.

At the above Stores alſo may be had, juſt Publiſhed,
Newton's Diſſertations on the Prophecies, 2 vols. 20ſ.
Edwards's Hiſtory of Redemption, 10ſ.
Edwards on Religious Affections, 10ſ.

New-Caſtle, January 8, 1788.

For Sale by Public Auction,

THE real eſtate late of JOHN VAN GEZELL, deceaſed; ſituate in the town of New-Caſtle, in the Delaware ſtate, conſiſting of a Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, where the ſaid deceaſed had lived, on the north weſt ſide of Front or Water-ſtreet. A large unimproved Lot, adjacent to the aforeſaid meſſuage on the ſouth-weſterly ſide thereof, extending from Front-ſtreet to the market ſquare. Two other Brick Meſſuages occupied together, and their Lots, extending into the river Delaware, now in the tenure of Gunning Bedford, Eſquire, the beſt ſituation in the town for erecting a wharff upon. One other Brick Meſſuage and Lot, on the ſouth-ſide of the ſtreet leading from the Court-houſe to the river, in the tenure of Mr. Yeates. One Frame Meſſuage and its Lot, in the tenure of Capt. Webb, adjoining the next preceding lot; and a graſs Lot, containing between 4 and 5 acres, lying on the back ſtreet of the ſaid town and the road leading thereout towards Chriſtiana bridge, in the tenure of Mr. Lyon. The ſale aforeſaid to be made by the ſubſcriber, as executor of the deceaſed, in purſuance of his laſt will, on Tueſday, the 19th of February next, in the town of New-Caſtle, for the payment of the deceaſed's debts; on which day his creditors or their agents are requeſted to attend, (as the executor is apprehenſive that the whole of the property of the ſaid deceaſed may not, in the preſent ſcarcity of caſh, ſell for ſufficient to pay the debts, unleſs a credit ſhall be given to the purchaſers for the greater part of the purchaſe monies, and this the principal creditors of the deceaſed ſhould aſſent unto.) All ſuch creditors as have not tranſmitted a ſtate of their demands to the executor, are requeſted ſo to do before the ſaid day of ſale, to enable him to adjuſt the ſame for due order of payment.

GEORGE READ.

Agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM PEARCE, *deceaſed and by virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, Will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the 8th day of February next, upon the premiſes,*

TWO Valuable Tracts of LAND, adjoining, ſuppoſed to contain 326 acres, lying on Langford's Bay, Kent county, Maryland, and about five miles from Cheſter-Town. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

¶2w. HENRY WARD PEARCE, Adminiſtrator.
January 8th, 1788

Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, Jan. 28, 1788.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, this morning, from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named JOHN WHITECRAFT, about 19 years of age, of a ſandy complexion, freckled in the face; had on and took with him, a fuſtian coatee, jacket and overalls, a new round hat, a pair of woollen trowſers, two jackets, one nap, the other coarſe cloth of a light colour, two pair of ſtockings, one white, the other blue. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ‡ WILLIAM SHARP.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 1ſt of April next,

A VERY valuable and well ſituated MERCHANT-MILL, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, near Germantown great road, and about 15 miles from Philadelphia. The ſaid mill is on a never failing ſtream of water, generally known by the name of Wiſſahickon creek, is very conveniently built, and in exceeding good repair, has two pair of ſtones, one of which are burs, lately fitted up in the beſt order for merchandiſing; together with a wind-mill, and new boulting cloths of the firſt quality. Said mill is conveniently ſituated to an exceeding good run of wheat, together with a vaſt run of country buſineſs. Alſo a valuable FARM adjoining the ſame, containing 125 acres of land, about 40 acres of which is good meadow ground, and a great part of the reſt good arable land, all well watered; whereon is a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe and a large kitchen adjoining the ſame, a well of good water, a good bearing orchard, barn, ſtable and other out houſes, conveniently ſituated for carrying on the buſineſs of the ſame. The whole will be let together, or ſeparate. Any perſon or perſons inclining to rent or treat about the ſame, may be informed, by applying to the ſubſcriber near the premiſes.

Jan. 14, 1788. † JACOB REIFF, jun.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, ſituate in Darby, next door to the Ship Tavern towards Philadelphia, very convenient for a large family, a good ſtand for a ſtore, or for a tradeſman that works in the houſe; there are four good rooms on each of the two firſt floors, and two ditto in the garret, all of them cieled, with a good cellar under it, alſo a pump at the kitchen door. The lot it ſtands on is 50 feet wide and about 400 deep, with a barn and a number of fruit trees.

Alſo to be ſold, another adjoining it, with two rooms on a floor, and a good cellar. The lot is 50 feet front and 400 in depth, with a ſtable on it, and a variety of fruit trees. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to JESSE SHARPLESS, at the corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia. If not ſold, it will be to be rented, and may be entered on the 1ſt day of April next. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. §

Philadelphia, January 17, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the houſe of William Leſher, in Germantown, on Saturday, the 2d day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, two ſtory ſtone ſhop and two lots of ground (lying contiguous to and along ſide of each other) thereunto belonging, ſituate and being in Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the main ſtreet thereof, each lot being 30 feet front on the ſaid main ſtreet, and 217 feet in length or depth from ſaid main ſtreet ſouth-weſtward; bounded north-eaſtward by the ſaid main ſtreet, ſouth-eaſtward by a lot in the tenure of Henry Earnſt, ſouth-weſtward by a lot now or late Edward Shippen's, and north-weſtward by a lot now in the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Shippen. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of John David Seiferheldt, deceaſed, and Barbara his widow, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Doctor HILL's *American Balſam,*

IS to be ſold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, the corner of Black Horſe alley, in Second-ſtreet, alſo by Mr. George Reinholt, in Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Fifth-ſtreet; by Mr. Steiner, at the German printing office, in Race-ſtreet; at Germantown, by Mr. Juſtus Fox; at Lancaſter, by Ludwick Lawman, Eſq; at New-York, by Hugh Gaine; and by the ſubſcriber, at her place in Blockley, price ſix ſhillings and ſix-pence a bottle, and by the dozen ſix ſhillings a bottle.

This Balſam is now upwards of 20 years ſo well known in America that it is a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; it gives great relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm, in cholics, gravel and conſumption; it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in moſt all the diſorders and ſickneſſes of chilren, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed direction in Engliſh and German on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle, and then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify who have tried other things without ſucceſs; there are indeed ſeveral balſams and preparations of medicine, which gives ſometimes preſent relief for a ſhort time in many diſorders, but ſoon after returns more furious than before, but this American balſam performed perfect and effectual cures; its fame is ſpread moſt every where, it is almoſt inconceivable to hear what ſurpriſing cures this balſam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects: Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart, and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold in any other place not mentioned in my advertiſements, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American balſam is compoſed.

Since the former proprietors are deceaſed, both William Young, junior and ſenior, therefore the preſent is a ſiſter to William Young, jun. botaniſt. ¶ CHRISTIANA LEECH.

THE ACTING COMMITTEE of the Society for alleviating the Miſeries of Public Priſons, viſiting agreeable to their appointment, the Goal and Work-houſe of this city, have frequently wiſhed that the funds of their inſtitution would allow them to ſupply the *unhappy beings,* there confined, with ſuitable cloathing during this inclement ſeaſon; but as this is altogether out of their power, they find themſelves under the neceſſity of calling on their fellow citizens to afford all poſſible relief in this particular.---Any old blankets, ſhoes, ſtockings, mens and womens apparel, will be highly acceptable: ſuch articles looked up, and forwarded to Mrs. *Richards,* at the Work-houſe, will be duly adminiſtered to the *wretched* and *ſuffering* priſoners. The Committee mean not to enlarge; they flatter themſelves the inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, will, readily, out of their abundance, ſpare a little to *cloath* the *naked,* as they have already contributed toward *feeding* the *hungry:* and thus ſhall the bleſſing of *many, ready to periſh,* alight on the heads of their *humane* and *generous Benefactors.*

William Rogers,
John Morriſon,
Benjamin Thaw, } Acting Committee.
John Kaighn,
Francis Bailey,
Jeremiah Fiſher.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, about the beginning of December laſt, a ſmall ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be ten or eleven years old, neither brand nor ear mark perceived. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. § RICHARD MILES.

WHITE and PATTON, Merchants of this city, late Copartners in Trade, having aſſigned to us, the ſubſcribers, all the eſtate, rights, credits and effects of ſaid copartnerſhip, and impowered us to demand and receive payment of and from all perſons indebted to the copartnerſhip aforeſaid. The debtors are hereby notified, that unleſs they reſpectively do pay or ſecure the payment in three months from the date hereof, they will be proceeded againſt according to law, without reſpect to perſons.

Jan. 11, 1788.
ABEL JAMES, }
STEPHEN COLLINS, } Aſſignees.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BY virtue of the authority veſted in us, the ſubſcribers, as Auditors appointed by the court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, in a certain domeſtic attachment therein pending, wherein Jacob Benner the elder and Jacob Benner the younger, executors of George Benner, deceaſed, are plaintiffs, againſt Edward M'Keggan, defendant, there will be Sold at public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 13th day of February next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, for the benefit of the ſaid Edward M'Keggan's creditors, a certain two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, with the LOT of GROUND whereon the ſame is erected, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from Delaware, in the ſaid city, at the diſtance of 48 feet to the northward of Union-ſtreet, containing in front on Third-ſtreet 16 feet, and in length or depth 56 feet 6 inches, with the privilege of an alley of three and an half feet in width leading from Union-ſtreet.

The purchaſe money of the Ground on which the houſe ſtands, amounting to £ 175, with intereſt thereon from the 19th of March 1782, have not yet been paid, but the owner of the ground will deliver the deed, as ſoon as his demand is diſcharged.

The Houſe is convenient, has a genteel appearance, and its ſituation pleaſant and agreeable. Attendance will be given by the ſubſcribers,

Philadelphia county, Jan. 9, 1788.
JOHN BROWNE,
JAMES ASH,
THOMAS BRITTON.

Bucks County, January 9, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 31ſt inſt. at the houſe of George Piper, inn-keeper, in Bedminſter townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Plumſtead townſhip, containing about 118 acres; bounded by land of Adam Finſman, land late of Joſiah Ferguſon, and others; late the property of John Foreman; taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, January 9, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 5th of February next, at the houſe of Paul Samſel, inn keeper, in Milford townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Milford aforeſaid, containing about 45 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; taken in execution as the property of Betty Thomas, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, January 9, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 9th of February next, at the houſe of Samuel Flack, inn-keeper, in Warwick townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Plumſtead townſhip, containing about 17 acres and 115 perches, bounded by lands of Matthew Day, Edward Good, Chriſtian Overholtz, and others; taken in execution as the property of Jacob Glauſe, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, January 9, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Samuel Flack, inn-keeper, in Warwick townſhip, on Saturday, the 9th of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Plumſtead townſhip, containing about 90 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by lands of John Dyer, Thomas Dyer, Thomas Wright, and others; late the property of Joſiah Dyer, deceaſed; taken in execution, and to be ſold by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, January 9, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 11th of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-houſe in Newtown, Two Lots of Land in Newtown aforeſaid, containing in the whole about ſix acres; the ſoil is of the beſt quality, and ſeveral dwelling-houſes are erected on the lots, one of which is occupied as an Inn, and is well ſituated for the ſame; there are alſo barns, ſtables and other neceſſary out-buildings, ſo as to render them very valuable and convenient; all late the property of Deborah Sedons, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,
Or Let on Improving Leaſes,

A BODY of very valuable Farming LANDS in Northampton county, Pennſylvania, 5 or 6 miles from the New-York line, beginning on the head waters of Shohocking creek, about four miles from the river Delaware, and extending ſouth-weſterly about three miles, when the courſe of the lands turns from the ſouth, and runs nearly due weſt. The northernmoſt waters of the Equinunk touch two of the ſouthernmoſt lots. There is an ample quantity of graſs and meadow ground to each tract, and they are well timbered with beech, ſugar maple, birch, aſh, &c. The quality of theſe lands is in many inſtances very fine, and they will all make very good farms. Their produce will in a ſhort time be got to market on eaſy terms, from the improvement of the navigation of the Delaware, and of the Suſquehannah, a ſtream of which riſes in the weſtern part of the tracts, and runs northerly into that river at the Great Bend. The diſtance from Eaſton is about 80 miles. They have the advantage of moſt of the unimproved lands now offering for ſale or leaſe, in being very near to thick ſettlements that lie eaſtward and ſouthward of them, and in having the ſettlements on the Suſquehannah in New-York and Pennſylvania, with that river itſelf, to defend them from the Indians, if any diſturbances ſhould take place. The twenty-three townſhips granted lately by New-York to Maſſachuſetts lie on the north-weſt, and run nearly weſt of them to a great diſtance. As there is every reaſon to expect thoſe townſhips will have ſeveral hundred families on them in the courſe of 1788, they will form a frontier for the lands now offered. For terms, apply to CHARLES COXE, Eſq; Kingwood, Hunterdon county New-Jerſey, GEORGE PALMER, Eſq; Moore townſhip, Northampton county, Captain WILLIAM CRAIG, Eaſton (who have actual ſurveys of the lands,) or in Philadelphia, to ctrM TENCH COXE, N. FRAZIER.

Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Jan. 9, 1788.

This Day is publiſhed,
BY M. CAREY,
IN MARKET STREET,
The *American Muſeum,*
FOR DECEMBER, 1787.

Being the ſixth and laſt number of the ſecond volume; containing a General Title---an Index---and a Chronicle, or Summary of the moſt remarkable Events of the months of July, Auguſt, September, October, November, and December.

THE PRINTER begs leave, once more, to remind thoſe of his ſubſcribers who have not yet paid their firſt or ſecond half year's ſubſcription, that the very great expence of the MUSEUM renders a punctual compliance with that part of the terms which relates to the time of payment indiſpenſibly neceſſary to carry on the work. They may reſt aſſured that their non-performance has in this reſpect already more than once rendered its continuance problematical----nor has the danger been eſcaped without the utmoſt difficulty. Were the work dear, or were it uſeleſs, perhaps ſome plea might be ſuggeſted for inattention---But as it ſtands confeſſed one of the cheapeſt periodical publications extant---and as its utility is univerſally admitted, it might be expected that a punctual and exact payment would enable the proprietor to conduct it in the extenſive and ſatisfactory manner he propoſed, inſtead of involving him in unworthy difficulties.

He here begs leave to make a ſhort extract from the preface to the July Muſeum :----

"After a careful examination of the various ſhoals on which "periodical publications have been wrecked, in this and other "countries, I am in dread of only one, which I am almoſt "aſhamed to intimate---but which, juſtice to myſelf, as well as "a ſincere deſire, by inſuring ſtability to this work, to be as far "ſerviceable to the community, of which I have the honor to be "a member, as my feeble talents and my ſituation will admit, "forbid me to paſs over in ſilence. This ſhoal, the danger of "which I deprecate, is the want of a due punctuality in paying "the ſubſcriptions. Theſe being ſmall, each individual is but "too apt to ſuppoſe it a matter of great indifference whether he "pays *his* quota at the time appointed, or in ſix or twelve months "afterwards. This is a great miſtake: For let it be obſerved, "that the aggregate of theſe ſums (however trivial and inſignificant each may be, taken ſeparately) is the only fund for de"fraying the great and inevitable expences of the undertaking. "Theſe cannot be deferred. They are all payable in ready mo"ney: and it would but ill ſaitsfy the paper-maker and journey"man printer, &c. &c. to tell them, when money was due to "them, that I could not pay it;---that I *expected* money from "my ſubſcribers in two, three, or four months;---and that I "ſhould *then* pay them. If I told them ſuch a Canterbury tale, "I need not *expect* any more of their ſervices. It is, further, to "be obſerved, that the expence of ſending twice, thrice, or, as "is often the caſe, four times for the amount of a ſubſcription, "bears no ſmall proportion to the ſum received. After this ex"planation, it muſt be unneceſſary to requeſt of thoſe ſubſcribers, "who wiſh ſucceſs to the Muſeum, or deſire its proprietor may "receive the reward of his earneſt endeavours to gratify them, "that they will, at the completion of each volume, renew their "ſubſcription for the ſucceeding one. Thoſe gentlemen, who, "agreeably to the original plan, have already done this, are en"titled to my thanks."

Thoſe gentlemen, who have taken ſubſcription papers, are requeſted to forward them to the printing-office before the 13th of January, 1788, as the liſt of ſubſcribers, intended to be prefixed to the third volume, will be put to preſs about that time.

†§† The ſubſcription is 18s. per annum---One half of which is to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the ſame ſum at the commencement of every ſucceeding volume.

⁂ Seaſonable country produce will be received in payment.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1788.

Cheſter county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, and ſundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, at the houſe of the Widow Keyſer, in Upper Chicheſter townſhip, on Thurſday, the 31ſt day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, A meſſuage and two tracts of land, one containing 90 acres, and the other 11 acres and an half, bounded by lands of Mary Norris, Henry Hale Graham, Eſq; Jacob Richards and Robert Robinſon, lying within two miles of Cheſter, and three from Marcus-Hook; and at the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, cows, ſheep and ſwine, a waggon and geers, plough and harrow, &c. &c. the whole taken in execution as the eſtates real and perſonal of William Keyſer, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, December 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 2d day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at Joſeph Gibbon's tavern, in Springfield townſhip, in the ſaid county, A certain ſtone meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Springfield aforeſaid, containing 111 acres and three quarters, bounded by Crum creek, and by lands of James Crozer, John Crozer, Job Dicks, Joſeph Gibbon, &c. on which premiſes is a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never-failing ſpring of water, and ſundry other buildings; this plantation is conveniently ſituated for a ſtore, or any kind of public buſineſs, as it lies at the junction of three very public roads; late the eſtate of Jane Tenant, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

FOUR PENCE Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, on the 21ſt day of December laſt, an indented ſervant man, named William Hopper, near 21 years of age, has four months and eleven days to ſerve, black hair and black eyes, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made; had on when he went away, a grey coloured upper jacket, a ſwanſkin under ditto, old leather breeches, old ſhoes, with odd buckles, a caſtor hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him home to his maſter, ſhall be paid the above reward, and their labour or their pains, by § LEONARD KROESEN.

Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, Dec. 20, 1787.

TAKEN treſpaſſing on the ſubſcrber's incloſure, two MARES, ſuppoſed to be about three years old, near 14 hands high; the one a ſorrel, has no perceivable mark; the other a black, with a ſtar in her forehead. The owner or owners, by proving property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to † JOHN NOBLIT.

Was found November 9, 1787, on the Egypt Road,

A Lady's TIPPET.

Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to the Printers, and paying the expence of this advertiſement, may have it again.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.